REPORT

ON THE

Administration

OF THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

FOR

THE YEAR 1876-77.

BY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

	Pages,
General Summary	I to XXVII.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

	Para.	Page.
Sections I to VI.—Reference to Report 1872-73....	1	1
Do. VII.—Changes in the Administration ...	2	
Do. VIII.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs... ...	3	3

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

	Para.	Page.
SECTION I.—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT—		
Work done	4	4
Work tested	5	
Cost	6	5
Summary of work done	7	
Work still remaining	8	
SECTION II.—WASTE LANDS	9	6

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

	Para.	Page.
SECTION I.—POLICE—		
Strength	10	7
Cost of Police	11	
Composition of the Police	12	
Conduct and discipline	13	
Resignations, enlistments, &c.	14	8
Equipment	15	
Roll of crime	16	
Arrest and trial of criminals	17	9
Convictions	18	
Stolen property	19	
Heinous crime	20	
Non-cognizable cases	21	10
Escapes	22	
Arrangement at fairs	23	
The Railway Police	24	
Village Police	25	
Burglaries	26	11
General remarks	27	
SECTION II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—		
Number of Courts	28	*Ibid.*
Amount of crime	29	
Classification of crime	30	12
Analysis of crime	31	
Cognizable and non-cognizable cases	32	13
Disposal of persons concerned in above cases.	33	
Castes of accused persons	34	

	Para.	Page.
Work done by Magistrates ...	... 35	14
Witnesses	... 36	
Duration of trials	... 37	
Sentences	... 38	
Imprisonment	... 39	
Whipping	... 40	15
Fines	... 41	
Sessions Court	... 42	
Appeals	... 43	
SECTION III.—PRISONS—		
Number and condition ...	... 44	16
Jail population	... 45	
Castes of prisoners	... 46	17
Ages of prisoners	... 47	
Previous occupation	... 48	
Nature of sentences	... 49	
Re-convictions	... 50	
Escapes and re-captures ...	... 51	18
Conduct and discipline ..	... 52	
Education	... 53	19
Prison officials	... 54	
Dietary	... 55	
Employment of convicts ...	... 56	
Health of jail population ...	... 57	20
Civil debtors	... 58	
Under-trial prisoners	... 59	
Lunatics	... 60	
Expenditure	... 61	21
Total cost of jail administration	... 62	22
SECTION IV.—CIVIL JUSTICE—		
Number of suits instituted ...	... 63	*Ibid.*
Nature of suits	... 64	23
Value of suits	... 65	
Value of property litigated ...	... 66	
Cost of litigation	... 67	
Number of suits disposed of ...	... 68	
How disposed of	... 69	24
Work done by each description of court	... 70	
Duration of suits	... 71	25
Witnesses	... 72	
Execution of decrees	... 73	
Attachment and sale of land ...	... 74	
Civil debtors	... 75	
Processes	... 76	26
Castes of litigants	... 77	

	Para.	Page.
Pleaders	... 78	27
Appellate business	... 79	
Appeals to the Resident ...	... 80	
General remarks	... 81	
SECTION V.—REGISTRATION—		
Registration offices	... 82	28
Summary of work done ...	... 83	
Progress of registration ...	... 84	30
Inspection	... 85	
Receipts and expenditure ...	.. 86	
SECTION VI.—MUNICIPALITIES—		
Preliminary	... 87	*Ibid.*
Population	... 88	31
Income	.. 89	
Incidence of taxation	... 90	32
Expenditure	... 91	33
Concluding remarks	.. 92	
SECTION VII.—MILITARY	. . 93	34

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE—		
Area	... 94	35
Cultivated land	... 95	36
Classification of cultivated land...	... 96	39
SECTION II.—WEATHER AND CROPS—		
Temperature	... 97	*Ibid.*
Rain-fall	... 98	
Crops	... 99	40
Cotton	...100	41
Area, out-turn, and value of principal crops.	101	42
Average rent and average produce per acre.	102	
Prices of produce	...103	
Labour	...104	43
Stock	...105	
Cattle mortality	...106	

	Para.	*Page.*
SECTION III.—HORTICULTURE	...107	44
SECTION IV.—ARBORICULTURE	...108	
SECTION V.—FORESTS	...109	45
Demarcation	.. 110	47
Rights of the inhabitants of the reserves	...111	
Prosecutions	...112	48
Fire Conservancy	...113	49
Plantations	...114	
Communications	...115	
Unreserved forests	...116	50
Receipts and expenditure ...	...117	
SECTION VI.—MINES AND QUARRIES—		
Coal explorations in Wun district	...118	51
Lonar Lake	.. 119	
SECTION VII.—MANUFACTURES	.. 120	52
SECTION VIII.—TRADE	.. 121	53
Fairs	...122	54
SECTION IX.—PUBLIC WORKS—		
Staff	...123	*Ibid.*
Budget allotment and expenditure	...124	55
Military buildings	...125	
Civil buildings	...126	56
Communications	...127	58
Local Fund Works	.. 128	59
Chief works completed and in progress	..129	
Works constructed by means of grants-in-aid	...130	62
Railways	...131	
Telegraph	...132	64
SECTION X.—IRRIGATION	...133	*Ibid.*

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Statement of receipts and expenditure ...	...134	65
Land revenue	...135	68

	Para.	Page.
Gross and net land revenue	...136	69
Balances of land revenue	...137	70
Forest	.. 138	72
Excise on spirits and drugs	.. 139	
Opium	.. 140	74
Salt	...141	
Stamps	...142	
Law and Justice	.. 143	
Police	...144	75
Education	.. 145	
Miscellaneous receipts...	...146	
Military Department	...147	76
Public Works	...148	77
State Railways	...149	
Disbursements—Civil	.. 150	
Local funds	.. 151	78
Working of the Money Order Department	.. 152	80
Cause of increase	...153	81
Profits of the Department	. .154	82
Overland Money Orders	. 155	83
Supply bill operations	.. 156	84
Remittance account with the Government of India	157	85
Berar Surplus	.. 158	

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SECTION I.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—		
Rules for registration of vital statistics	.. 159	87
Registration circles	...160	
Births	...161	
Deaths	.. 162	88
Causes of deaths	...163	
Cholera	...164	
Small-pox	...165	89
Fevers	...166	
Bowel-complaints	...167	
Excess of births over deaths ...	...168	
SECTION II.—EMIGRATION	...169	90

	Para.	Page.
SECTION III.—MEDICAL RELIEF—		
Number of dispensaries ...	...170	90
Number of patients treated ...	.. 171	
Average daily attendance ...	...172	
Attendance in each district ...	...173	91
Chief diseases	...174	
Surgical operations	...175	
Sex and castes of those treated ...	.. 176	
Finance	...177	92
Civil hospitals	...178	
SECTION IV.—SANITATION	...179	*Ibid.*
SECTION V.—VACCINATION—		
Establishment	...180	93
Work done	...181	94
Sex, caste, and age of those vaccinated	...182	
Cost .	...183	95
Vaccination in charitable dispensaries and civil hospitals ...	...184	

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I.—EDUCATION—		
General system of education ...	...185	96
Number of schools and colleges ...	.186	
Cause of increase and decrease in number of schools	...187	97
Attendance	...188	
University education	...189	
High schools	...190	98
Vernacular scholarship examination	.. 191	99
Matriculation examination ...	...192	
Entrance examination at High schools	...193	
Middle Class schools	...194	100
Middle Class school exhibitions ...	...195	102
Lower Class schools	...196	
Female schools	...197	103
Night Classes	.. 198	
Private schools receiving fixed monthly grants	...199	104
Indigenous schools	...200	
Training college	...201	105

	Para.	Page.
Pupils	...202	107
Inspection of schools	...203	
Financial statistics	...204	109
Sources of expenditure	.. 205	110
Average cost of education ...	...206	
School buildings	.. 207	
School fees, &c.	...208	
SECTION II.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—		
Vernacular literature	...209	111
Newspapers in Berar	...210	
Book Depôt	...211	

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY	...212	113

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION ...	...213	114
SECTION II.—ECCLESIASTICAL		
SECTION III.—STATIONERY	...214	*Ibid.*

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

WHILE the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras have been passing through an ordeal of one of the severest famines on record, the comparatively small province of Berar, although geographically so closely connected with the famine-stricken area in the adjoining district of Khandesh, has happily itself been spared from such a visitation. The year reported on in the following pages, if not altogether one of plenty, has at least been productive of fair average crops, yielding sufficient, and more than sufficient, for the actual requirements of the people. Not since the cotton scarcity in the days of the American war has the trade of the province been so active. With large stores of grain, the accumulation of many preceding years, the Assigned Districts have been able in no small degree to supply the demand for food in the famine districts. Returns furnished by the Railway Company up to the close of the year show that, notwithstanding a serious block in the traffic of the line, the value of the exports by rail during the 12 months ending on that date amounted to Rs. 4,49,34,564, as against Rs. 2,25,58,796 in the preceding year, and the enormous increase under this head of Rs. 2,23,75,768 (£2,237,576 sterling) due almost entirely, it may be said, to the trade with the famine districts, does not include vast stores of grain which, purchased during the year, lay at every station on the line awaiting

despatch on waggons being made available. It has certainly to be conceded that this active trade in grain, while converting into specie stores which would otherwise in a great measure have but rotted in the ground, and some of which had already nearly arrived at that state, was not an entirely unmixed blessing. Prices of ordinary food grains, by rising to nearly triple their normal value, became a heavy tax upon the resources of the labouring and poorer classes of the population, and indeed as the year progressed there were in some districts cases of actual suffering from this cause. But the number of this class was limited, and their inconvenience temporary, compared to those, who reaped a direct, and what, if they had the wisdom, they would now make a lasting advantage from the enormous accession of wealth which has flowed into the province during the year. Looking upon the enrichment of the landholders as one of the most important objects to be desired in our administration, the year which has now closed is certainly entitled to be considered one of more than usual prosperity to the chief classes in the province.

Public health.

Notwithstanding the high prices of grain which led many of the poorer class to eat food that had deteriorated by long keeping, the public health of the province was on the whole fairly good, and decidedly better than in the preceding year, when cholera caused so much distress and mortality among the people. Under the head of Fevers only is there an increase in the mortuary return. Deaths from this cause amounted to 39,875, as against 26,076 in 1875, The Sanitary Commissioner attributes the increase to atmospheric causes and not to epidemic influences, and a comparison he makes of returns since 1871, showing at the same time the average rain-fall in each year, seems to support this view of the matter.

Cholera again made its appearance in the province, but in a milder, or at least less widespread form, than in the previous year. This further invasion of the disease is said to have been but a re-vitalization of the epidemic of 1875. It lasted for eight months of the year and caused the death of 2,683 persons. Deaths

from bowel-complaints were less frequent, as also were deaths from other causes, and the total mortality of the year amounted to 69,832, as against 88,068 in 1875 and 60,797 in 1874.

Survey.

Referring briefly, in the order in which they come, to the subjects treated at greater length in the succeeding chapters of this report, the operations of the Survey Department form the first subject for notice. Having completed during the year the settlement of 712, and the classification of 29 villages, the duties of this Department have now nearly drawn to a close. It only remains to assess fields in integral waste villages, which in the first instance were surveyed in large blocks, and it is anticipated that the last of this work will be completed by October 1878, until which date the Government of India has sanctioned the retention of the Superintendent's services.

The whole province—with the exception of the Melghat, to which the survey has not been extended—has now been measured, classified and assessed under the Bombay Settlement Rules, the net result being an annual enhancement of revenue amounting to Rs. 15,12,000. This result, as has frequently been shown in previous reports, has been obtained not by any general increase of assessment rates, but chiefly by more accurate measurements, which have put an end to surreptitious cultivation so common in former years, and by new land being broken up for cultivation. A falling-off in cultivation in a part of the Basim district, where the land is hilly and poor, has raised a doubt as to whether the assessment rates, which have hitherto been applied to the extent of a moiety only, are altogether suited to the quality of this land, and the Deputy Commissioner of the district is instituting enquiries on the point, the result of which will be carefully considered by the Resident before sanction is accorded to the imposition of full rates in the part of this district referred to, the time for which, as originally contemplated, has now arrived.

Speaking generally, however, there cannot be the

smallest doubt that the assessment rates of the Survey Department have fallen easily upon the people. In confirmation of this view the Commissioner has collected some interesting information regarding sales of land in the Ellichpur and Amraoti districts, the details of which are given at pages 36, 37, and 38 of the report. He has shown that during the year under report, sales were effected at rates from 6 to 19 years' purchase of assessment, and in a third statement he has given the particulars of four cases in which land in the Ellichpur district was temporarily alienated for one year by order of the Civil Courts. In the first of these four cases a sum of Rs. 386-13-0 was paid for land; the assessment of which was Rs. 98-13-0. In the second case Rs. 124-2-0 were paid, as against an assessment of Rs. 44-2-0. In the third case Rs. 315-11-0 were paid while the assessment was Rs. 126-10-0, and in the fourth case land with an assessment of Rs. 28-8-0 was sold for Rs. 74-8-0. Nothing could show more clearly than these figures the value in which *good* land is held in Berar. It will of course be understood, however, that although the cases quoted by the Commissioner were selected by him at random from among a number of similar ones, they all refer to land in two of the richest districts, and cannot be accepted as representing the general average value of all land in the province.

Waste lands. Eighteen villages in the Melghat, comprising an area of 17,926 acres, were leased out during the year at an annual rental of Rs. 428. No new leases were taken out in other parts of the province, notwithstanding that the rules recently sanctioned by the Government of India permit of this on terms very favorable to the lessees. 23 leased villages held under the old rules in the Wun district, and three in the Basim district, were resigned, leaving in these two districts an aggregate of 437 villages of this class, with an area, according to recent measurements, of 518,271 acres.

Police. The lower grades of the police force were strengthened during the year by the addition of 9 head constables and 18 constables, one chief con-

stable being reduced to compensate in part for the increased expenditure incurred by this arrangement. With these changes the total strength of the force, including Gazetted officers, amounted to 2,675, of whom 302 were employed in towns, 60 on the railway, and the remainder on general service in the province. The total cost of the force, including all contingent and office charges, amounted to Rs. 5,12,097, as against Rs. 5,07,033 in the preceding year and Rs. 4,65,208 in 1874-75. The increase of Rs. 46,889, as compared with 1874-75, is due in a great measure to the pay of constables having been raised in December 1874. The Resident has received from time to time ample testimony of the beneficial results of this arrangement. To it is ascribed a reduction in dismissals, resignations, and departmental punishments in the force, and the fact that there are now 763 men of 10 years' service, as against 570 in 1875 and 407 in 1874, indicates that the service has now been placed on such a footing that men are adopting it as their life's profession, and not, as was too frequently the case in previous times, with a view to obtaining merely a few years' temporary employment. The importance of this point can scarcely be over-rated, involving as it does the question of a force comprised of old and experienced men, as compared with one of raw and ignorant recruits.

The police had more crime to deal with in the year under report than in the preceding one. The increase occurred chiefly in offences against property, and is attributed, and no doubt correctly so, partly to the difficulties into which the poorer classes of Berar were thrown by the high price of grain, and also to some extent to the immigration of a large number of needy persons from the adjoining famine-stricken districts. With two exceptions the return of heinous crime does not vary much from the preceding year. Dacoities without murder increased from 10 to 17, while robberies decreased from 49 to 42. 26 murders were committed, as against 28. 9,382 crimes were reported to the police during the year, but deducting those struck off the

register by order of the Magistrates, and including the cases pending at the close of the preceding year, 9,126 cases were investigated, with the result of 5,321, or 58·3 per cent., being proved, as against 60·5 per cent. in the preceding year. 7,406 persons arrested in cognizable cases were placed on their trial before Magistrates, of whom 6,706, or 72·5 were convicted. Excluding those arraigned in cases of public and local nuisances, the actual number of persons concerned in all other cognizable cases was 6,432, of whom 3,598, or 57 per cent., were convicted.

The action of the police in regard to the recovery of stolen property cannot be considered as altogether satisfactory. The total value of property said to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 1,71,182, and of this only Rs. 48,175, or 28·2 per cent., was recovered up to the close of the year. While, however, in this respect the returns compare somewhat unfavorably with the corresponding ones of the adjacent provinces, the Berar Police on the whole, considering the various disturbing elements of the past season, contended successfully with the lawless members of the population.

Criminal Justice.

Discrepancies exist between the judicial and police returns which it is often difficult, and always tedious, to reconcile. They arise, however, from different methods of registration, and not from inaccuracies in the statistics recorded. The number of offences of all kinds reported to the courts was 16,116, as against 14,822 in the preceding year. Of the former number 1,473 were refused by the police under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and struck off the register without arrests being made: 344 cases were disposed of under Section 125 of that Code, and the actual number of offences ascertained to have been committed was 14,119, being 888 in excess of the number recorded in the previous year. A classification of these offences under the four major heads prescribed for the registration of crime in the Judicial Department, as compared with the corresponding returns for 1875, shows a decrease of 717 offences against the State, an increase of 220

offences against persons, an increase of 889 offences against property, and an increase of 408 under the head of Miscellaneous offences. The largest increase is thus in offences against property, and these are chiefly accounted for by 16 dacoities having been committed, as against 9 in 1875 : 1,199 house-breakings, as against 1,026 : 307 thefts of cattle, as against 273 : and 3,318 ordinary thefts, as against 2,768.

Of the offences committed during the year 9,400 were cognizable by the police, of which 6,397, or 67·9 per cent., were sent up for trial while the remainder were undetected. 17,635 persons were in all brought to trial in the year, as against 16,900 in 1875. Of these 6,607, or nearly 37·4 per cent., were either acquitted or discharged, and 61·4 per cent. convicted. As in the previous year the police prosecuted to conviction nearly 77 per cent. of those arrested by them in cognizable cases. The rate of convictions in non-cognizable cases is still somewhat unsatisfactory, being only 47 per cent., and the Resident has again enjoined on the magistracy the necessity of careful inquiries at the time of presentation of complaints with a view to rejecting such of them as may *primâ facie* appear frivolous and vexatious.

To dispose of the above work, there were, in all, 77 courts of original jurisdiction, or including the Resident's court (High court) 78 courts open at the end of the year, 19 of which were presided over by European officers, 59 by native paid officials, and 8 by native special, or Honorary Magistrates. Looking at the proportion in which cases fell to the various grades of court, 2nd and 3rd Class paid Magistrates disposed of 75·6 per cent., 1st Class Magistrates of 11 per cent., Magistrates of districts 2·8 per cent., while Special Magistrates disposed of 10·6 per cent. of the total number of cases. The punishments inflicted by these courts indicate the petty nature of the greatest portion of the offences for which accused persons were arrested. Out of a total number of 10,755 on whom sentences were passed, 7,852, or 73 per cent., were fined only, 1,580 imprisoned, 806 imprisoned and fined,

78 imprisoned and whipped, and 439 whipped only. This point is further brought out by an examination of the extent of the various descriptions of punishment. Thus 7,539 persons were fined Rs. 10 and under, 1,003 from 10 to 50 Rs. and only 118 persons were fined sums varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000. Of those imprisoned 38·2 per cent. were incarcerated for periods not exceeding 15 days, 54·4 per cent. for periods under six months, and but 7·4 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding 6 months. The extreme leniency of the majority of these sentences leads to the doubt whether all Magistrates sufficiently realize that the first and chief object of punishment is to produce a deterrent effect on the persons punished. There has certainly been some improvement in this respect. The number of persons who escaped in the preceding year with a mere fine was greater than the number now reported: and sentences of whipping have increased from 429 to 517. But the Resident is not altogether satisfied that the object aimed at in this direction has as yet been wholly attained. The large increase in re-convicted cases referred to in the succeeding para. makes it *primâ facie* appear that the punishments meted out to the criminal class are still either inadequately severe, or that the jail discipline in carrying them out is at fault, and the point is one which requires the careful attention of all courts.

The appellate business of the superior courts speaks favorably for the disposal of work by Subordinate Magistrates. 222 persons, or 2·29 per cent. of those convicted by Subordinate Magistrates appealed to the Magistrates of districts with the result that in 24·7 per cent. of such cases the sentences of the lower courts were modified, and in 20·8 per cent., reversed. 40 appeals were lodged in the Judicial Commissioner's court, of which the sentences in 4 were modified, and in 11 reversed. In the Resident's court 26 applications for admission of appeals were received, of which 21 were rejected and 5 admitted. In three of the latter the sentences were modified and in 2 they were reversed. 39 persons were

committed to the Sessions Court during the year, of whom 27 were convicted, 10 acquitted, and 2 remained under trial at the end of the year. Sentences of death were passed on 3 persons, 18 were transported for life, and 6 sentenced to imprisonment.

Jails.

The number of convicts imprisoned during the year was 2,940, as against 2,634 in 1875. Of these 2,039 were admitted during the year, and 901 were convicts of the preceding and other years. The increase in admissions was proportionately highest amongst females, the number of them having risen from 139 in 1875 to 167 in 1876—an increase of nearly 17 per cent.

1,430 of the total jail population were Hindus, 540 Mahomedans, 10 Budhists and Jains, 7 Christians and 953 of other classes.

92·3 per cent. of the convicts were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, of whom 29·9 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month: 33·4 per cent. to imprisonment not exceeding six months: 12·1 per cent. to periods above six months and not exceeding one year; 11·2 per cent. from one to five years, and 8·4 per cent. for periods of more than five years. 31 convicts were sentenced to transportation for life, and four to death. An unsatisfactory feature in the returns of the year under report, and one which is probably to a great extent the fruit of undue leniency on the part of Magistrates, is the increase in cases of re-admissions into the jails. The proportion of re-convicted persons increased from 11·1 per cent.—the proportion in 1875—to 16·5 per cent. in 1876. 173 of the convicts under this head had been once previously convicted, while 149 of them had been convicted on two, and 163 on more than two, occasions. It must be admitted however in defence of the Magistrates that it appears doubtful whether in all cases these officers are furnished with complete information regarding the previous convictions of prisoners brought up before them for trial, and this point is now receiving attention. The discipline of the jails was well maintained

throughout the year, while punishments decreased from 680 to 387. Out of a daily average of 898 convicts, 40 were engaged as prison officials, 154 as prison servants, 19 in building and repairing jails, 27 on jail gardens, 380 on manufactures, and 55 on extra-mural labor. Compared with the previous year there were more prisoners employed on jail gardens and on manufactures. Those on extra-mural labor were engaged in horticultural operations, and in building huts for the subordinate members of the Jail Establishment. The general health of the prisoners was very much the same as in the preceding year. 807 were admitted into hospital, and the daily average number of sick under treatment was 29·01. It was found advisable to introduce some slight changes in the dietary of the convicts. A larger supply of vegetables than the authorized allowance was distributed as a preventive of scurvy, and while cholera lingered in the vicinity of Akola the prisoners in that jail were fed on wheaten bread in place of jowari.

79 male and 2 female civil debtors were admitted into the jails during the year, which, added to 7 in custody at the close of 1875, made in all 88. Of these 80 males and 2 females were discharged before the end of the year, leaving only 6 male debtors in confinement.

Lunatic Asylum.

The Lunatics have lately been removed into an Asylum in Amraoti specially built for their accommodation. During the year under report they were as formerly confined in a separate compartment of the Amraoti jail. There were in all 27 of these unfortunates, of whom 9 were discharged, leaving 18 at the end of the year.

The total expenditure in the Jail Department was Rs. 96,760, as against Rs. 71,539 in 1875. The increase occurs chiefly under the head of Buildings, the cost of the construction of the Ellichpur lock-up, amounting to Rs. 26,443, being charged in the accounts. Under the head of Maintenance and Guarding prisoners there is an increase of Rs. 4,502 due to

a great extent to the dearness of food grains which raised the cost of rations per head from Rs. 16-8-10 to Rs. 18-12-3. Hospital charges also, partly for the same reason, show a considerable increase, *viz.*, from Rs. 1,485 to Rs. 2,095. Rs. 22,000, representing sale proceeds of jail manufactures, were paid into the Treasury, and deducting this sum from the total outlay, the net cost per head of average strength was Rs. 115 per annum while the average profit per head was Rs. 10. The expenditure on buildings was, however, greater than it is likely to be hereafter.

Civil Justice.

The civil returns of the year call for little comment. Litigation increased in every district except in that of Akola, where it decreased by 7·5 per cent. The total number of suits instituted in the province was 21,337 of a value of Rs. 21,07,300, as against 19,519 valued at Rs. 19,66,881. The increase which is chiefly in suits for money due, numbering 18,489, as against 17,093, is ascribed to causes of a general character which have not been specially mentioned by the Judicial Commissioner, but the chief cause was probably the astute Marwarie and other money lenders coming down upon their Kunbi customers at a time when the latter were reaping large profits on their produce, and were more able to meet liabilities than in a normal season. The average proportion of suits to population in the province was 1 to 113. In the Akola and Amraoti districts, it was 1 to 77 and 1 to 84 respectively. The average value of each suit was Rs. 97-8-0, or Rs. 1-11-0 less than the average value in the preceding year. The percentage of costs on value of suits was Rs. 12-11-2, as against 12-10-6 in 1875, and the average cost per suit was Rs. 12-6-8, as against Rs. 12-9-3 in the previous year.

Including suits pending from the preceding year and suits re-instituted and rejected during the year, the courts had altogether 22,844 suits to deal with, of which they disposed of 21,890, and 954 remained on the files at the end of the year. 20·1 per cent. of these suits were disposed of without a decree being

passed, the greatest number under this head, *viz.*, 3,137 suits, having been compromised: 41·02 per cent. were decreed on confession: 9 per cent. on *ex parte* decisions: and only 29·8 per cent. were contested. There were in all 50 courts of original jurisdiction for the disposal of this work. The three Small Cause courts situated respectively at Amraoti, Akola and Khamgaon disposed of 4,710 cases. 6,436 suits fell to 22 sub-divisional or Tahsildars' courts, and 10,683 suits were taken up by 19 district courts of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. The six chief courts of districts, which take cognizance of only such suits as are above Rs. 5,000 in value, disposed of 61 cases. The average of civil work falling upon the Tahsildars was higher than in the preceding year, and more than it is convenient for these officials, whose most important duties lay in the Revenue Department, to undertake. A scheme has recently been submitted by the Resident with the view of relieving Tahsildars entirely of civil duties by the appointment of separate Moonsiffs' courts, and if sanctioned, this arrangement will no doubt be found beneficial both for the disposal of revenue and civil duties.

The average duration of contested suits was 55 days, as against 66 days in 1875, and in uncontested suits 17 days, against 24 days, showing considerable improvement in this respect. In execution of decrees, for which there were 19,880 applications, land paying revenue to Government was attached in 1,075 cases, as against 754 in 1875. Temporary alienations of land in satisfaction of claims were effected in 203 cases for periods ranging from one to ten years. In the Ellichpur district there were 15 leases for periods of more than ten years, but alienations for such lengthened periods have now been put a stop to. The Resident has positively forbidden alienations for more than ten years, and has laid down five years as the maximum period for which the courts shall in ordinary cases sanction such arrangements. Land was actually sold in 179 cases. 78 applications for sale of ancestral land were made to the Resident, 56 of which were sanctioned and 22 rejected.

The appellate work of the superior courts, *viz.*, the courts of the six Deputy Commissioners and the court of the Judicial Commissioner shows a considerable increase over that of the previous year. The results of appeals were more favorable in the former class of courts, but less so in that of the Judicial Commissioner than in the previous year. There were in all 580 appeals in which the decisions of the lower courts were modified in 53 cases, reversed in 106, and remanded for further enquiry in 97 cases. The Judicial Commissioner, whose time in the cold season is chiefly occupied in the inspection of courts has, however, borne testimony to the general good work of the Department in the following words :—

"In concluding my Report for the past year, I would wish to record my opinion that the working of all the courts, both civil and criminal, is satisfactory: great attention is paid to procedure, and an inspection of many cases in both departments shows an exercise generally of much care and good judgment on the part of the presiding officers. In the course of the year, I have examined a great number of civil and criminal courts, and the result has been satisfactory: the inspection remarks generally referring to trivial inaccuracies in some of the many registers which are required to be kept up—these having only lately been introduced—were in some instances misunderstood. It reflects great credit, in my opinion, that all these registers are kept up so correctly, with what must be admitted to be inadequate establishments; and but for unremitting attention on the part of presiding officers and their establishments, the satisfactory state of affairs could not have been attained: especially has this to be noticed in the case of some of the Tahsildars' courts, where the civil work presses heavily, in addition to the ordinary duties of the Tahsildars."

Registration.

A system of rural registration, as in force in Bengal, was introduced experimentally into the province in the year under report, and the Department was otherwise strengthened by the opening of five new offices, and the appointment of four addi-

tional Sub-Registrars. There were thus at the end of the year six offices of District Registrars, 30 sub-registry, and 9 rural offices. It is yet too early to judge of the result of this arrangement, which is however being carefully noted. The total number of documents registered during the year was 10,802, being an increase of 15·6 per cent. on the work of the preceding year. It is satisfactory to find that a declining tendency, observed in optional registration during the two preceding years, has now been checked, and to a great extent recovered, the increase in registration of documents of this class in the year under review being more than 19 per cent. on the registrations during 1875-76. The total value of property secured by registered documents was Rs. 22,63,010, as against Rs. 21,90,020 in the preceding year. The receipts of the Department increased by Rs. 1,868-8-10, *viz.*, to Rs. 20,234-6-10, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,920-6-0, leaving a surplus of Rs. 314-0-10 on the operations of the year. An increase of Rs. 3,064-1-8 in expenditure is accounted for by the creation of new offices which had to be provided with furniture, and to an adjustment of the Inspector General's salary for 1875-76.

The progress of the Department has on the whole been satisfactory. It may be doubted if the inspection of sub-registry offices was carried out with sufficient frequency. Experience shows that the success of these offices depends in a great measure on the activity and attention of the officials in charge of them, and this can best be assured by repeated and searching inspections. The Inspector General has promised to submit proposals on this head. In the meantime the Resident has, since the close of the year, sanctioned rules under the new Registration Act providing for the careful examination of registration offices by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants other than District Registrars, whose reports on the same shall be forwarded to the Inspector General of Registration for his information.

Municipalities.

The action of the five Municipalities at Am-

raoti, Akola, Khamgaon, Ellichpur and Basim is said to have been satisfactory, although somewhat hampered by a falling-off of revenue from Rs. 79,522 in 1875-76 to Rs. 66,368 in the year under report. The various sources of income remained the same as before, but the reduction, with the sanction of the Government of India, of the tax on trades and professions from 2 to 1 per cent., and the exemption of those whose incomes do not exceed Rs. 200 per annum, has seriously affected the receipts under this head.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 73,230, or Rs. 6,862 in excess of the receipts, which sum was met from the accrued surplus balances of preceding years. Of the principal heads of expenditure as shown in detail at page 33 it may here be noticed that Rs. 16,350 were expended on conservancy and cleaning; Rs. 8,664 on construction and maintenance of roads; Rs. 1,073 on drainage works; Rs. 14,280 on buildings; Rs. 6,741 on sanitary and charitable establishments, and Rs. 1,285 on other public improvements, showing that the Committees have not been backward in carrying out, so far as the means at their disposal would permit, works having for their object the improvement of the municipal towns.

Military.

Troops were maintained, as formerly, at Ellichpur, with small Infantry detachments at the Central Jails in Akola and Amraoti. As the report now submitted deals purely with the civil administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, information in respect to the Hyderabad Contingent finds no place in it, and further remarks under this head are unnecessary.

Agriculture, Weather and Crops.

According to the latest returns the area of the province consists of 11,248,675 acres, of which 7,109,991 acres, or 63·2 per cent., were cultivated, 1,447,294, or 12·9 per cent., were arable uncultivated, and 2,691,390, or 23·9 per cent., inclusive of land occupied by rivers, hills, &c., were unculturable. There was a net increase in cultivation during the year of

201,947 acres, arising chiefly in the Wun and Buldana districts where new land is being rapidly brought under the plough. A decrease on the other hand is observable in the cultivated areas of the Amraoti, Ellichpur and Basim districts, the causes of which have been referred to at length in paras. 36, 37, 38, and 39 of the Report. The Officiating Commissioner was probably correct in contemplating that the recent high rates of grain caused by the demand for export were likely to give so strong an impetus to cultivation in the current year that the loss now noticed will be more than recovered. There certainly seems no reason to fear any permanent, or material, falling-off in the cultivated area of these districts.

Notwithstanding damage done at various times by unseasonable rain and hail-storms, the agricultural classes as a rule succeeded in securing fair average crops, and any little deficiency experienced by them in this respect was much more than made up for by the high prices obtained for all kinds of edible grain. Jowari as usual heads the list of crop statistics, having occupied 35·11 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the province. Next to it comes cotton occupying 31·57 per cent. of the area, as against 32·82 per cent. in the preceding year. The decrease under this head amounting to 78,618 acres is due partly to a late sowing season, and partly to other natural causes. Notwithstanding, however, the diminished area under cultivation, the out-turn of the staple was larger than in any preceding year. Third on the list comes wheat which now occupies 8·39 per cent. of the area. The trade in this cereal is rapidly increasing in Berar as in other parts of the Empire. Linseed also is coming into large request for European markets, in response to which the area under it was increased during the year by 125,131 acres, or from 2·79 to 4·74 per cent. of the total area. Unfortunately the difficulty of obtaining railway carriage seriously impeded the export trade in all varieties of raw produce.

Forests. A revision of the surveys and the addition of the Gugamal reserve in the Melghat has increased

the area of reserved forests, inclusive of district forests, to 1,400 square miles, as against 1,213 square miles the reported area in the preceding year, while a corresponding adjustment of the unreserved forests, and the exclusion of some land in the Wun district has resulted in a decrease in their area of from 3,266 to 2,758 square miles. Satisfactory progress was made during the year in the demarcation of the State reserves; in developing the system of fire conservancy referred to in the last report, and in the formation of new plantations, the area of which has now been extended to 1,441 acres. The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 2,53,135, and the expenditure to Rs. 94,573, leaving a surplus revenue of Rs. 1,58,562, as against receipts of Rs. 2,32,816, expenditure of Rs. 90,872, and a surplus revenue of Rs. 1,41,944 in the preceding year. The improvement in receipts is attributed to an arrangement by which the Melghat unreserved forests were opened to the public for the unrestricted cutting of every description of tree and forest produce, subject only to the payment of duty on export to the plains, and which resulted in an increase in the collection of duty on teakwood of Rs. 34,551, and a decrease of Rs. 10,157 on other forest produce. The increase in expenditure arises from an addition to establishments sanctioned during the year.

Lonar Lake.

The supply of soda from this lake is in excess of the demand, and experience shows that, situated as the lake is far from the line of Railway, it is not possible to realize any large revenue from it. The chief demand has hitherto been from the villages in the territories of His Highness the Nizam, but prohibitory duties lately enforced by His Highness' Government, have, to a great extent, checked the trade in this direction. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,468, as against Rs. 3,935 collected during 9½ months of the preceding year. Large stocks of unsold produce being on hand no fresh supplies were taken from the lake during the year, and the working expenses were consequently reduced from Rs. 1,565-6-8 to Rs. 810-3-8.

Public Works.

Of a sanctioned allotment of 9 lacs of Rupees, the expenditure during the year on Public Works amounted to Rs. 7,34,304, as follows:—

		RS.
Military Works		66,890
Agricultural		5,918
Civil Buildings		1,87,202
Communications		2,62,891
Miscellaneous Public Improvements		10,066
Establishments		1,96,808
Tools and Plant		5,547
		7,38,357
Add—		
Increase in balance at debit of Miscellaneous Advances ...		3,035
		7,35,322
Deduct—		
Decrease in stock balance..	4,046	
Do. in do. purchases and sales	7	
		4,053
Grand total ...		7,34,304

In addition to the above a sum of Rs. 2,04,752 assigned from Local Funds was expended under the supervision of district officers on works chiefly of the nature of school buildings, serais, roads, &c., the particulars of which are given in detail at pages 59 to 62 of the Report.

State Railways.

The Khamgaon Railway, which was as usual closed during a portion of the year when there is no trade to speak of, earned 2·10 per cent. on its capital outlay of Rs. 4,85,054, as against 2·61 per cent. in

the preceding year, and 2·86 per cent. in 1874. One immediate cause of the decreased earnings in the year under report was the short cotton crop of 1875-76. But another cause affecting the traffic on this line is the diversion of a considerable portion of the Khamgaon cotton trade to the town of Shegaon, eleven miles distant. Shegaon has the advantage of being on the main line of railway, and is also more conveniently situated for attracting cotton brought from the northern parts of the district. It now promises to rival Khamgaon in the extent of its cotton business, and the prospects of the State Railway, which is chiefly dependent on the cotton trade, are not altogether favorable.

Amraoti Railway.

The Amraoti Railway, which, in addition to cotton, carries a large general traffic, earned during the year 4·62 per cent. on its capital outlay of Rs. 4,37,278, as against 2·96 per cent. in the preceding year, a result which cannot but be considered satisfactory.

The Telegraph.

The large trade carried on in grain during the year has enabled the five Telegraph offices established in the province to show a profit of Rs. 2,047-11-5 instead of a deficit, as in the preceding year, of Rs. 3,304-9-4. The profit accrued chiefly in the Amraoti office. At Akola, where there is little trade, the office was worked at a loss of Rs. 172-1-4.

Revenue and Finance.

The gross land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 63,28,535, and the net land revenue demand, after deducting the cost of collection and other charges, amounting to 17·32 per cent. of the gross demand, was Rs. 52,54,343, as against Rs. 52,60,859 in 1875-76,* the decrease being accounted for by the relinquishment of land in three districts of the province as already noticed. The outstanding balance remaining unrealized at the close of the year was Rs. 69,048, which compares favorably with the corresponding balance at the end

*NOTE.—The figures relating to the revenue demand of 1875-76 have been amended in the Commissioner's office since the issue of the last report

of the preceding year of Rs. 1,07,480. Of the former sum Rs. 32,589 are said to be irrecoverable, and steps are being taken to realize the remaining Rs. 36,459. The land revenue of Berar is generally speaking easily realized. While, for the convenience of cultivators, it has been made payable in two instalments, it is very frequently the case that landholders prefer paying the whole demand on the date the first instalment falls due. And this opinion of the general easy incidence of the assessment is further borne out by the fact that coercive measures were adopted during the year under report in but 187 instances, and in regard to the collection of only Rs. 4,477. The excise revenue shows an increase of Rs. 76,037 in the preceding year. Of this Rs. 57,894 is in the abkarie revenue. The increase under this head is very marked in some districts, while in two, *viz.*, Amraoti and Ellichpur, there is a decrease. The falling-off in the Amraoti district is said to be due to the establishment of shops on the borders of the Wardha district in the Central Provinces, which now compete, and have some advantages as regards hours of selling, over the Berar shops. In the Ellichpur district, the decrease is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to over-speculation in preceding years. An increase of Rs. 18,143 has taken place in the opium revenue. While the receipts under this head are probably as much as can be expected from the province, there is no doubt that the system now in force of farming out the revenue, and allowing unrestricted poppy cultivation, is one which affects injuriously the Imperial system of Government supply adopted in the adjoining districts of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency. The Resident has had the subject under his careful consideration during the year, and proposals were lately submitted to Government with a view to the adoption of a scheme which will, it is believed, effectually check smuggling across the Berar border, now undoubtedly carried on to a very considerable extent. The other branches of revenue do not call for any detailed remarks. The forest revenue has been referred to separately. Revenue from salt is collected

through the Imperial Salt Department from which the Berar Administration receives annually a fixed sum of Rs. 65,000, computed to be its proper share. The stamp revenue increased by Rs. 18,214, *viz.*, from Rs. 4,28,744 in 1875-76 to Rs. 4,46,958.

The income and expenditure of the year as recorded in the Account Department is given in detail at pages 66 and 67 of the Report. From this it will be seen the aggregate provincial income, exclusive of local funds, amounted to Rs. 82,90,209, as against Rs. 88,11,709 in the preceding year, being a decrease of Rs. 5,21,500. Of this, however, a sum of Rs. 5,86,667, representing previous balances of village expense receipts, is a nominal decrease caused by the transference of this charge from local funds to general revenues, and deducting it there is an actual increase in revenue of Rs. 65,167. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 68,52,671 leaving a surplus of Rs. 14,37,538, subject however to modification by the adjustment of any transactions that may hereafter be communicated by the Comptroller General to the Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad.

Of the above sum His Highness the Nizam was paid Rs. 13,50,000, and there remained at the end of the year a working balance in the Treasuries of Rs. 48,97,976. Since the close of the year, a further sum of Rs. 14,75,000 was paid to His Highness' Government, the working balance being thus reduced to Rs. 34,22,976.

The foregoing figures do not include Local Funds, the receipts of which amounted to Rs. 9,34,592, as against Rs. 10,40,566 in the preceding year, while the expenditure was Rs. 8,80,315, as against Rs. 16,17,169 in 1875-76. The last item includes Rs. 5,86,667 on village expense receipts which were transferred to land revenue as explained above.

Vital Statistics.

There were 85,326 births registered during the year and 69,832 deaths, the excess of births being 7·2 *per mille* over deaths, comparing very favor-

ably with the returns of the preceding year, when, owing to the severity of the cholera epidemic which passed over the country, the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate by 3·4 *per mille*. The ratio of births and deaths *per mille* of population was 39·1 and 31·9 respectively; but these calculations, based as they necessarily are on the census returns of 1867, cannot be considered to represent with much accuracy the actual statistics on this point. New rules for the registration of vital statistics were brought into force in March 1876. It is yet too early to judge of their effect, but there is every reason to anticipate that they will be found conducive to more accurate registration. Civil Surgeons are now Registrars in their respective districts, and responsible for the scrutiny of returns received from rural circles. District officers while on tour also give attention to this point, and their inspections have no doubt a salutary effect on the village officials over whom they have more influence than officers in other departments.

Medical relief. Medical relief is now dispensed free of charge in three Civil Hospitals and 21 Charitable Dispensaries. The number of persons treated in these institutions during the year was 90,779, representing a further increase, as compared with the preceding year, of 13,461. Six years ago 33,980 persons only received medical relief, and since that time much has been done in providing dispensaries, as well as in demonstrating to the people the value and comfort of medical treatment on European principles, of which, as a rule, they have now become, from practical experience, convinced.

Sanitation. The efforts of district officers towards carrying out and instituting sanitary improvements have been impeded by the reduced state of local funds, from which formerly the necessary expenditure was provided. Conservancy establishments have necessarily, though with much regret, been abolished in some villages. At the same time, the Sanitary Commissioner bears testimony to the fact that district officers, their assistants and Tahsildars, have been far from inactive in bestirring the people to do what

they can towards keeping their villages clean and improving drainage. Notwithstanding the low state of the funds, a sum of Rs. 49,811 was expended during the year, on works falling under the category of sanitary improvements, while Conservancy Establishments were maintained at a cost of Rs. 53,926.

Vaccination.

The vaccination returns are now prepared for the calendar year instead of, as formerly, for the financial year. The total number of operations performed in the year under report was 76,658, of which 63,429, or 81·7 per cent., were successful. The percentage of unsuccessful cases is certainly high, but it is better that this should be so than that cases of a doubtful character should be accepted, and returned as successful, and Dr. Abbott has wisely insisted on a high standard in the examination of all such operations. At the same time it is to be hoped that the percentage of successful cases will gradually improve. In addition to the above, 5,890 successful operations were performed at the Charitable Dispensaries and Civil Hospitals, making the total number vaccinated during the year 69,319. The total cost of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 20,898-6-9, or Rs. 2,026-11-4 more than in the preceding year. The average cost of each successful case was however reduced from 0-6-2 to 0-5-3. There is ample room for further reduction in this charge, judging from the returns of the Central Provinces, where the average cost of each successful case is 0-2-3. The difficulty noticed in previous reports of inducing Mahomedan parents to allow their children to be vaccinated still exists, and but 3,764 children of this class were vaccinated in the year under review. Other classes are less backward in seeing the benefits which vaccination confers, and when a vaccinator sets about his work in a judicious manner, he now, as a rule, finds little difficulty in getting children to operate upon.

Education.

The last subject to be noticed is that of education. Progress in this respect is slow, as indeed is only to be expected in an agricultural province in the position of Berar. Still, taken as a

whole, the results of the year under review compare not unfavorably with those of its predecessors, and, what is a point of chief importance, progress has been made in gradually moulding the Department into a form more suited for the requirements of the province than it possessed in the earlier years of its existence, and from which good results may be looked for in the future.

The relegation of four Anglo-Marathi and two Anglo-Hindustani Middle Class schools to the grade of Lower Class schools; the closure of one Hindustani Boys', and six Hindustani Girls' schools and five Night Classes; the substitution of eight new Marathi Boys' schools, and the incorporation of small Hindustani schools into Marathi schools, of which they now form classes, are the changes which have been effected during the year towards weeding out old and useless schools and replacing them by primary schools in villages where these institutions are likely to succeed. With these changes there were at the close of the year 2 High schools, 35 Middle Class schools, 398 Lower Class schools, 16 Female schools, 4 Night Classes, besides 1 Training College, having on their rolls an aggregate number of 21,759 pupils, as against 462 schools with 22,117 pupils in the preceding year. The decrease of 6 in the number of schools is, it must be explained, an entirely temporary one, arising from the closure of certain schools, while sanction for the opening of others, out of the savings thus effected, could not at once be accorded. And the falling-off in attendance is also easily accounted for by the high prices of food grains in the latter half of the year, causing the poorer class of parents to withdraw their children from the schools. During the month of September the attendance was 22,451—the highest point yet reached by the Department, and there is no reason to think that the subsequent falling-off was anything less temporary than the decrease in the number of schools above reverted to. 'In addition to Government schools there were also seven private schools in receipt of monthly grants-in-aid from Government, and 234 Indigenous

schools, the transitory character of which has been frequently remarked upon. 102 of the latter received grants-in-aid on results of examination, as compared with 61 in the preceding year.

The two High schools are favorably reported upon, although the results, both at their own examinations, and at the Bombay matriculation examination, appear in a less favorable light than in the previous year. Five students from Akola and eight from Amraoti went up for the latter examination, three of the former and two of the latter being successful, as compared with eight who were successful in the preceding year. Of 168 pupils examined in the High schools 48, or 28·5 per cent. passed, as against 54 per cent. in the preceding year. But the last examination was a more searching one, and, as the Director has pointed out, the result attained in it is equal to that in corresponding schools of longer standing in the Bombay Presidency, and can therefore hardly be taken exception to. It is certainly advisable that the standard of examination for these schools should be one which will really put the boys attainments to a sound test. The partial reorganization of the system hitherto in force in regard to Middle Class schools, the necessity for which was previously pointed out, has been proceeded with during the year. There are now 27 Anglo-Marathi Institutions of this class which are likely to be permanently maintained in their present positions, while the remaining 8 other schools—5 Marathi and 3 Hindustani—will be reduced so soon as arrangements can be made for the employment elsewhere of their present staff of teachers. The teaching of English in these schools has already been prohibited.

The number of Marathi Lower Class schools was increased during the year by 12 with the result of an increase in attendance of 376 boys. One Hindustani Lower Class school was reduced. The account of these schools affords little scope for remark in addition to what was said of them in the last report. Out of 12,789 boys who were present at the exami-

nations of Marathi schools, 7,986 were actually examined, the others, it is presumed, being unfit for examination, and 3,707, or 46·4 per cent. passed. In the Hindustani schools of both grades 21·9 per cent. of the boys examined passed. With one or two exceptions the female schools, 6 of which were closed during the year, are doing little or no good, and the same might also be said, though perhaps in a less degree, of Night Classes which are possessed of but little stability. A review of the caste return of pupils shows that the percentage of Brahmins and Kunbis and Malees, slightly increased, while the percentage of Mahomedans and low caste children fell off a little. Brahmins represented 16·2 per cent. of the total attendance, their number being proportionately strongest in the High schools, *viz.*, 75·8 per cent. Kunbis and Malees represented 26 per cent., being strongest in the Lower Class schools, where they were in the proportion of 31·2 per cent. 9,109, or 41·8 per cent., of the pupils, are returned under the head of Other Hindus.

The total expenditure on education in the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,34,743, as against 3,80,855 in the preceding year. Savings appear under most of the heads of expenditure, but the largest item is Rs. 33,152 in the construction of school buildings, on which, owing to the reduced state of local funds, only Rs. 40,754 could be expended, as against Rs. 73,907 in the preceding year. Much still remains to be done in the way of supplying suitable accommodation for schools, and the decreased expenditure now noticed is one which is rather to be regretted than otherwise.

Towards the total expenditure of the department the general revenues contributed Rs. 2,39,656: the educational cess fund supplied Rs. 81,722, and the balance was made up from town and municipal funds, with the exception of Rs. 542 which were received in the form of voluntary subscriptions. The total receipts credited under the head of Fees and Fines amounted to Rs. 19,140. A classification of the expenditure shows that 13·6 per cent. was absorbed by direction and inspection; 6·8 per cent. by High schools; 19·2 per cent.

by Middle Class schools; and 35·1 per cent. by Lower Class schools, and but ·90 per cent. in the shape of grants-in-aid to private schools. The average monthly cost of education per pupil shows in some cases very decided improvement. In the High and Middle Class schools it remained at almost the former rate, *viz.*, Rs. 13-12-4 and Rs. 1-9-3 respectively, but in Lower Class schools it has been reduced from Rs. 0-13-4 to Rs. 0-7-1; in Female schools from Rs. 1-6-8 to Rs. 0-9-9, and in the Training College from Rs. 13-4-10 to Rs. 8-2-11. The system of education in the latter institution was thoroughly revised during the year. New standards of study were introduced. The number of scholarships was increased, and besides other changes a practising school was opened, from which good results are confidently anticipated. The College had on its roll at the end of the year 27 Hindu and 14 Mahomedan stipendiary students, of whom 23 in all passed their examinations successfully. By these changes the College has now been placed on a firm and satisfactory basis, and if students of good ability can be attracted to it, there is every reason to hope that it will in future maintain a supply of teachers well suited for employment in the provincial schools.

PART II.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

I.—Physical features, &c.

II.—Political—Historical Summary.

III.—Form of administration.

IV.—Character of land tenures, &c.

V.—Civil Divisions.

VI.—Details of last census.

For information under the above heads see Administration Report for 1872-73.

SECTION VII.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

2. The only changes which occurred during the year under report had reference to the *personnel* of the higher officers of the Berar Administration. The close of the year witnessed the retirement from the service of the Commissioner, Colonel W. Nembhard, and the Judicial Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel Allardyce; and a few days later Lieutenant-Colonel Millett, the Inspector General of Police, also retired from

the service. As these three officers have taken a prominent part in the administration of the province for some years past it may be convenient to refer to their services by inserting here the notice taken of them in the farewell orders published on their departure in the *Residency Gazette* :—

No. 163-A.

The 18th March 1877.

Colonel W. Nembhard, Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, being about to retire from the service, Sir R. Meade desires to take this opportunity of expressing his sense of the value of the services rendered by that officer—services which have on previous occasions been highly commended by former Residents and by the Government of India.

Colonel Nembhard was selected by Sir Richard Temple in 1867 from the Commission of the Central Provinces for promotion to a Commissionership in Berar.

As Commissioner of East Berar, and since 1874 as Commissioner of the entire province, his tenure of office has been marked by success, zeal, and ability, such as to lay the Assigned Districts and the head of this Administration under obligations which the Resident has great pleasure in acknowledging.

Sir R. Meade desires to offer Colonel Nembhard, together with congratulations on past labours, the most cordial good wishes for his future happiness.

No. 163-B.

The 18th March 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Allardyce, Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having left, on retirement from the service, the province where he has laboured since 1854, and in which, both as a district officer and a Commissioner, he has won deserved distinction, it becomes the duty of the head of this Administration to place on record that Lieutenant-Colonel Allardyce's services have been of marked public benefit, and that since his promotion to the office he has just resigned, Sir R. Meade has himself had an opportunity of profiting by them and testifying to their value.

In bidding Lieutenant-Colonel Allardyce farewell with all cordial good wishes for the future, the Resident desires to express his sincere thanks for the aid afforded to him by this officer.

No. 6.

The 14th April 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Millett, Inspector General of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having retired from the service, the Resident cannot allow him to depart without a public expression of thanks from this Administration for services in Berar now extending over 12 years.

When Lieutenant-Colonel (then Captain) Millett first joined the Berar Police from the Punjab in 1864, the Force, to the command of which he subsequently succeeded in 1867, was just beginning to make a favorable impression on the crime returns of the province. The results which have since been placed on record year by year, and which may now be summed up in the statement that life and property are as safe in Berar as in any British district, have been influenced no doubt by other agencies besides the Police, though that has naturally been the most powerful, and is entitled to great credit.

The Police Force itself will cheerfully recognize how large a share of that credit is due to its head—an officer who has maintained discipline within its ranks, and cordial relations with the magistracy and the public, with a discrimination, temper, and courtesy worthy of all praise.

Sir R. Meade desires to offer Lieutenant-Colonel Millett his sincere thanks and hearty good wishes.

SECTION VIII.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

3. As stated in previous reports, Berar has no relations with Tributary States.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SECTION I

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Work done.

4. At the close of the preceding year, 29 villages, embracing an area of 34,673 acres, remained to be classed, and 712 villages to be settled. This work has been completed. Of the 712 villages, 473 were Government, and the remainder leased and Jagir villages. The new rates of assessment introduced into the Government villages resulted in an annual increase to the revenue of Rupees 17,542.

The Survey establishment was also engaged in breaking up and classing numbers in the waste villages which had previously been surveyed in large blocks. It measured 235, and classed 236 villages containing an area of 44,211 acres. These villages are scattered over 11 talukas, and much time was lost by the long distances between them which had to be traversed by the establishment. Moreover, the ground which had to be broken up into revenue numbers was in most cases covered with dense jungle, and cut up by ravines. A fair comparison of the cost per acre with that of the previous year is therefore impossible.

Work tested.

5. Of the 235 villages measured and 236 classed, as above-mentioned, 110 of the former and 114 of the latter were subjected to test. The average error in original measurement was moderate, being one per cent., while the difference between original and test classification did not exceed one anna in 85 per cent. of the cases. Taking into consideration the difficulties with which the establishment had to contend, this result is satisfactory.

Cost.

6. The total expenditure for the year was Rupees 50,384, or Rupees 1,701 less than the preceding year.

Summary of work done.

7. The whole province of Berar, with the exception of the wild hilly tract of the Melghat, which was always excluded from the sphere of labour marked out for the Survey Department, has now been measured, classified, and assessed under the Bombay Survey Settlement Rules. The immense advantage secured thereby to the revenue without hardship to the people has frequently been pointed out. Since the introduction of the Survey in 1860-61, there has been an annual enhancement of revenue to the extent of Rupees 15,12,000 at a total expenditure of Rupees 21,68,082, representing a return of 70 per cent. on the outlay. And that this return is not the product of exorbitant assessments is shown by the demand for land which continues on all sides. It is of course to the interest of the Government to frame moderate assessments, seeing that it deals directly with the ryot, who is at liberty to throw up his lease at the end of each year, while so long as he pays the rent he can retain it unaltered for a term of 30 years, and has also the privilege of sub-letting or transferring on his own conditions. If bidders abound it may be taken for granted the assessments are not severe. Not that this, though the main, is the sole consideration to be kept in view. Rents which sit lightly on the moneyed trader may press heavily on the indigenous peasant, and if the latter be obliged to see his ancestral fields pass into the possession of the former it is small consolation to be told that the increase of rent per cent. in the land revenue assessments, which has led to his dispossession, is considered a flea bite by twenty hungry bidders. A large field for discussion opens out here; but dealing with the labours of the Survey Department, it is enough to record that its assessments have not been the means of ousting ancient tenants whose claims call for consideration at the hands of the State. The increase of revenue obtained by them has, as frequently mentioned in former reports, been mainly the result of measurement detecting unlawful cultivation, *i. e.*, a man would be found paying rent to the State on a holding entered in the old native records as 50 acres which turned out on measurement to be 150. No objection therefore could be taken to his being assessed on 150, while no more pleasing process could be discovered for enriching the rent roll of a province.

Work still remaining.

8. All that now remains to be done is the assessment of the integral waste villages, which, it is expected, will be completed by the ensuing cold season. But even then the services of the European Superintendent cannot be dispensed with, as much will have to be done in winding up, in arranging and disposing of references relating to later settlements, which

none but the Superintendent can alone do satisfactorily. For this purpose the Government of India have already accorded sanction to the retention of the Superintendent's services till the end of October 1878.

SECTION II.

WASTE LANDS.

9. Of the 397 leased villages in the Wun district which remained at the close of 1875-76, 23 were resigned during the year. The area of the remaining 374 villages has been discovered by the Survey Department to be in excess of what it was before. It now consists of 370,554 acres with an assessment of Rupees 38,186. 351 of the villages are leased out for periods ranging from 20 to 30 years, one for 19 years, 13 for 15 years and the remainder for terms under 10 years. In the Melghat taluka of the Ellichpur district, 18 villages, containing an area of 17,926 acres with a rental of Rupees 428, were given out on simple leases: three of them were for 10, 14 for 5, and one for 30 years. In the Basim district, out of 66 villages held under the waste land rules, three lapsed during the year. The remaining 63 villages contain an area of 147,717 acres and yield an annual revenue of Rupees 8,759.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

SECTION I.

POLICE.

Strength.

10. Nine head constables and 18 constables were added during the year to the strength of the police force in the province, in consequence of the creation of two new talukas, one in the Wun and the other in the Basim district. In the former district one chief constableship was reduced to compensate for the above increase in lower grades. With these changes the total strength of the force, including the Gazetted Officers, amounted to 2,675, of whom 302 were employed in towns; 60 on the Railway; and the remainder were available for general service throughout the province.

There was thus one policeman to every 894·3 persons and to an area of six square miles.

Cost of Police.

11. The total cost of the whole police force, including all contingent and office charges, was Rupees 5,12,097, which was allotted as under:—

			Rs.
To Provincial Revenues	...	...	4,83,759
„ Municipal Funds	...	...	19,554
„ Railway Company	...	...	8,784
	Total	...	5,12,097

Composition of the Police.

12. Of the whole force, ·81 per cent. were Christians; 43·9 per cent. were Muhammadans; 19·6 per cent. Brahmins; 10·6 per cent. Rajputs, and 25 per cent. belonged to other castes. Recruiting for the police is confined exclusively to the province.

Of 1,466 Hindus of all castes, 308, or 21 per cent., are officers (*i. e.* of and above the grade of head constable); and of 1,166 Muhammadans, 126, or 10·8 per cent., are officers.

Conduct and discipline.

13. Judicial punishments in the force decreased from 70 in 1875 to 40 in 1876. Departmental punishments also decreased from 375 to 304. These results are satisfactory, and the local reports speak of the set up, appearance and conduct of the police as generally creditable.

Resignations, enlistments, &c.

14. The following figures show the number of men who left the force from different causes:—

Dismissed and discharged without pension or gratuity	108
Resigned	68
Discharged with pension or gratuity	25
Died	25
Deserted	3
Total...	229

255 men were enlisted during the year. Of those in the service 763, or 28·5 per cent., were of more than 10 years standing. In the previous year this proportion was 570, or 25·3 per cent. The Inspector General testifies to the growing popularity of the service since the pay of a constable was raised from Rupees 5-8-0 to Rupees 7-0-0 *per mensem* in 1875.

Equipment.

15. The equipment of fire arms was the same as in the previous year. Only 17 carbines have been sent into store as condemned. The Resident having sanctioned an expenditure of Rupees 37,803 for the purchase of new police carbines with sword-bayonet, at the rate of Rupees 10,000 per annum, until the full number (1,234) required shall have been procured, it is hoped that during the current year about 326 new carbines will be substituted for a similar number of the old weapons now in use.

Roll of crime.

16. The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 9,382, against 8,782 in 1875. Eliminating the cases struck off by order of the Magistrates, and including those pending from 1875, the total number that came under investigation shows an increase, in comparison with 1875, of 594, as detailed below:—

	1875.		1876.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice	156	...	154
,, II.—Serious offences against the person	298	...	372
,, III.— Do. and property, or against property only ...	963	...	1,144
,, IV.—Minor offences against the person	433	...	433
,, V.— Do. against property ...	3,448	...	4,102
,, VI.—Other offences not specified	3,234	...	2,921
Total...	8,532	...	9,126

The increase here shown is mainly ascribed, and doubtless with truth, to the prevalence of high prices of grain caused by the unusual exportations from Berar for the famine districts in Western and Southern India.

Arrest and trial of criminals.

17. Of the 9,126 cases investigated conviction followed in 5,321, or 58·3 per cent. During the year 9,285 persons, or 348 more than in 1875, were arrested, of whom 122 either died, escaped, or were transferred before trial; 1,641 were released by order of the Magistrates without trial, and 7,406 were duly placed on their trial. Of the latter number 679 were acquitted or discharged after trial, and 6,706, or 72·5 per cent., were convicted.

Convictions.

18. Excluding those arraigned in cases of public and local nuisances, the actual number of persons concerned under all other heads of cognizable crime, *i. e.*, crime cognizable by the Police *suo motu*, was 6,432; of whom 3,598, or 57 per cent., were convicted.

Stolen property.

19. The action of the police in regard to the recovery of stolen property was not very successful. Figures under this head are always open to doubt. The estimate of stolen property is supposed in the first instance to be framed by the persons from whom it has been stolen or who profess to have lost it, and they naturally exaggerate, if they do not wilfully enhance, its real value; while the property recovered admits of no such romance.

The percentage of this latter, however, though creditable to the honesty of the police returns, should improve. The total value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rupees 1,71,132, and of this only Rupees 48,175, or 28·2 per cent, were recovered.

Heinous crime.

20. Heinous crime during the past two years is compared in the figures below: first, with reference to the province as a whole, and next with regard to individual districts. How much has been done to repress violent crime in Berar during late years may be seen by a reference to the reports of ten or twelve years ago, when dacoity and robbery were much more prevalent, and murders also more frequent:—

	1875.	1876.
Murder	17	16
Attempt at murder	12	11
Murder and dacoity	2	...
Do. and robbery	9	10
Dacoities without murder ...	10	17
Robberies do.	49	42

The details of the above figures are thus shown for each district :—

	Amraoti.	Ellichpur.	Wun.	Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.
Murder	7	3	1	1	3	1
Attempt at murder ...	1	2	2	1	1	4
Murder in robbery ...	3	3	...	1	3	...
Dacoity without murder ..	2	1	5	3	3	3
Robberies on the highway without murder.. ...	4	1	4	3	2	3
Robberies simple without murder	8	...	2	4	8	3

Of 33 murders investigated 15 were detected and prosecuted to conviction. Of 18 dacoities, conviction followed in 5. Of 49 robberies conviction followed in 16.

Non-cognizable cases.

21. Non-cognizable cases, or cases in which the police do not interfere without an order from the Magistrate, increased from 1,891 in 1875 to 2,122 in the year under report. 3,553 persons were concerned in these cases, of whom 1,722, or 48·4 per cent., were acquitted, and 1,823, or 51·3 per cent. were convicted. The total of persons convicted includes those who were called upon to give security ; but these have always been few in Berar, and attention has lately been directed to the point, as no legitimate means of putting restraint on known bad characters should remain in abeyance.

Escapes.

22. There were 13 escapes from police custody in 1876, against 14 in 1875, and 12 re-captures, against 11 in 1875.

Arrangement at Fairs.

23. Four out of the 35 large Fairs which are held every year were stopped on account of the prevalence of cholera. At the 31 fairs held person and property were well protected, and the roads leading to the places where the Fairs were held were carefully watched.

The Railway Police.

24. On the 1st November 1876, the control of the Railway Police was vested in one officer, the Superintendent of Police, at Amraoti. Thefts on the line of rail fell from 29 in 1875 to 12 in 1876. There was no theft from a passenger train. Offences under the Railway Act increased from 8 to 22.

Village Police.

25. The rural police who work under the immediate control of the Patèls or headmen of villages do, as has often been observed, a great deal of valuable service, and are improving every year. It is very satisfactory to see that officers of the regular Police acknowledge this, though the ways of these village watchmen, or *jaglias* as they are called, are of course very different to modern ideas of what is 'regular.'

The strength of this body was 5,072, and their total cost during 1876 amounted to Rupees 2,81,613 exclusive of payments in grain which still linger in a few places.

Bunjaras, &c.

26. The surveillance of Bunjaras in the Wun district by the special pass system is still in force, subject to the restrictions mentioned in last year's report.

General remarks.

27. On the whole, police operations in the Assigned Districts were conducted with a very fair measure of success. The district reports for 1876 show some very praiseworthy instances of predatory gangs being broken up through the exertions of Inspectors and Chief Constables, and the supervision exercised by the European officers has been good. The Inspector General, Lieutenant-Colonel Millett, retired from the service last April after thirteen years of very efficient service in Berar.

SECTION II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

No. of Courts.

28. There were 78 courts open at the end of the year for the disposal of the criminal work as enumerated below :—

1	Resident's Court (High Court).
1	Judicial Commissioner's Court. (Sessions Court.)
6	Courts of Deputy Commissioners. (Magistrates of Districts.)
2	Small Cause Courts invested with criminal powers.
9	Courts of Assistant Commissioners.
8	Do. of Extra Assistant Commissioners.
2	Do. of Attachés to Resident.
22	Do. of Tahsildars.
19	Do. of Naib-Tahsildars.
8	Do. of Special Magistrates.
78	

Nineteen of these were presided over by European, and 59 by Native officers, 8 of the latter being unpaid.

Amount of crime.

29. The total number of offences reported during the year was 16,116. Of this number, 1,473 were refused by the police under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code and struck off the register without arrests being made: 344 cases were disposed of under Section 125 of that Code: in

these 601 persons were arrested and subsequently released; and 180 charges, in which 309 persons were concerned, were sent up for trial before the Magistrates, with the result that after enquiry the accused were released, and the cases expunged from the register as fictitious or groundless. The number of cases thus pronounced fictitious was 1,997, or 12·3 per cent. of the whole number reported. The actual number of offences ascertained to have been committed was 14,119, being 888 in excess of that recorded for the previous year. This increase in crime is ascribed partly to high prices of food grain, and to an influx of foreigners without means of subsistence from the famine-stricken districts of the Bombay Presidency.

Classification of crime.

30. A classification of the offences admitted to have occurred under the four heads prescribed for the registration of crime in the Judicial Department, as compared with the corresponding returns for 1875, shows the following results:—

	1875.		1876.
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Coin, Stamps, &c. ...	3,702	...	3,085
,, II.—Offences against person...	3,318	...	3,588
,, III.— Do. do. property	4,932	...	5,821
,, IV.—Miscellaneous offences ..	1,279	...	1,687
	13,231	...	*14,131

Analysis of crime.

31. Analysing these returns more closely, we find there were 127 cases relating to coins, stamps, and measures in 1876, against 73 in 1875. Offences against public justice increased in the same period from 226 to 321. Offences by public servants decreased from 67 to 45. There were no offences committed this year by public servants under the heading of Police Officers intentionally omitting to apprehend, or permitting persons to escape from custody: in 1875 there were six cases of this nature. The number of breaches of the Police Act went down from 26 to 22. Cases of giving false evidence increased by two; of false charges of offences by 24, and of forgery by one. Cases of public nuisances decreased from 653 to 313, and offences against the public peace from 172 to 120. Under Class II. we find that 28 murders were committed, as against 30 in the preceding year. Attempts to murder, as in 1874 and 1875, numbered 12. Cases of culpable homicide increased from 5 to 10. An increase of 172 is noticeable under Class III. in cases against property with violence, which is accounted for by 16 dacoities having been committed, as against 9 in 1875; by robberies having

* This includes 12 cases of the previous year.

decreased from 52 to 44, and by house-breakings having increased from 1,026 to 1,199.

In offences against property without violence there was an increase of 639

Thefts of cattle rose from	...	273 to 307
Ordinary thefts from	...	2,768 to 3,318
Dishonestly receiving stolen property. Dishonest misappropriation of do. ... Criminal breach of trust or cheating.	...	283 to 338

Under Class IV. there is an increase of 408 cases, arising chiefly from a greater number of prosecutions under the Municipal and Forest Laws.

Cognizable and non-cognizable cases.

32. Of the offences committed during the year, 9,400 were cognizable by the police, and 4,722 non-cognizable. 6,397, or 67·9 per cent., of the former were sent before the Magistrates for trial, and the remainder were undetected at the close of the year.

Disposal of persons concerned in above cases.

33. 17,635 persons were brought to trial in the year, as against 16,900 in 1875. Of these 6,607, or nearly 37·4 per cent, were either acquitted or discharged, and 61·4 per cent. convicted. The proportion of convictions to persons brought to trial varied in the several districts from 55·5 to 68·7 per cent.

As in 1875, the police prosecuted to conviction nearly 77 per cent. of those arrested by them in cognizable cases. A slight improvement is apparent in the rate of convictions in non-cognizable cases, which rose from 46 per cent. to 47. But there is still, the Resident fears, a tendency in some of the courts to admit without question frivolous and vexatious complaints, when a little inquiry at the time of presentation would show that there is no necessity to make them the subject of a criminal trial.

Castes of accused persons.

34. Of 17,635 persons who were tried by the Magistrates, 5,817 were Kunbis, 2,222 Mahomedans, 1,897 Dhers and 335 Bunjaras. In proportion to the population of each caste, Mahomedans, as formerly, furnish the largest number of criminals, the percentage of them being 1·5, as against ·87 per cent. of Kunbis, who appear second on the list of offenders. The number of the Bunjara offenders has increased from 202 to 335, though the offences committed by them were not generally of a serious nature. This class is yearly improving in reputation, owing, it is believed, to *tandas* or bands which harbour offenders against the law being kept under special police superintendence—a measure which has now been in force for some time.

Work done by magistrates.

35. Including those who awaited trial at the close of the preceding year, the Magistrates disposed of 17,730 persons in the year under report, the work being divided as follows :—

There were tried	Persons.	
By special Magistrates ...	1,533 ...	8·6 per cent.
By ordinary or other than Magistrates of districts ...	15,731 ...	88·7 „
By Magistrates of districts ...	466 ...	2·7 „

As regards the special Magistrates, the same remark holds good which was made of the preceding year (1875,) namely, that they gave material assistance in the disposal of petty criminal cases.

217 persons were tried by Deputy Commissioners under the enhanced powers conferred by Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 42·8 per cent. were convicted.

Witnesses.

36. 35,645 witnesses appeared before the courts, as against 31,141 in 1875. 30,417 were detained for one day only, 3,728 for two days, and no one was kept for a longer period than eight days.

Duration of trials.

37. On the whole, there was an increase in the average duration of cases, which was 1·2 days in cognizable, and 7·5 days in non-cognizable cases, against 2·6 and 5·3 in the preceding year. The general average duration of each trial was 5·8 days, against 4·6 in 1875—an increase which calls for special attention from the Chief Magistrates of districts whose courts are mainly responsible for it.

Sentences.

38. A comparison of the sentences passed by Magistrates during the past four years shows the following results:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Imprisonment ...	1,651	1,304	1,135	1,580
Fine only	3,269	7,041	7,939	7,852
Do. with imprisonment.	6,875	757	861	806
Whipping in addition to other punishments.	165	61	62	78
Do. in lieu of other punishments ...	513	476	367	439
Total ...	12,473	9,639	10,364	10,755

Imprisonment.

39. Out of 1,445 persons who were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment 23 were sentenced to solitary confinement. The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment was 135, or 8·5 per cent., of the total number imprisoned.

Whipping.

40. There were more persons whipped this year than in 1875, though the total number under this head—517—is not high.

Fines.

41. The number of persons fined decreased from 8,800 to 8,658. Of the latter 7,852 were simple fines, 90·7 per cent. of the total punishments being in this form. The total amount of fines decreased from Rs. 92,145* to Rs. 68,625: the amount realized was Rs. 51,522, or 75·7 per cent.

The amount of compensation awarded to injured parties was Rupees 3,522, as against Rupees 4,956 in the preceding year. The number of persons ordered to provide maintenance for their wives and children was 21.126 persons were ordered to give security for their good behaviour or to keep the peace.

Sessions Court.

42. The total number of persons committed to the Sessions Court during the year was 39, who were disposed of as follows:—

Convicted	27
Acquitted	10
Remained under trial at the end of the year.	2

* Sentences of death were passed on 3 persons. 18 were sentenced to transportation for life and 6 to imprisonment. The average duration of each trial in the Sessions Court was 27 days, against 33 in the year before.

Appeals.

43. Of 9,678 persons who were convicted by Subordinate Magistrates only 222, or 2·29 per cent., appealed to the Magistrates of districts. In 57, or 25 per cent, of these the application for admission of appeal was rejected. In those admitted, sentence was confirmed in 57, or 25·7 per cent.

was modified in	54, or 24·7	„
Reversed	46, or 20·8	„

Forty persons preferred appeals in the Judicial Commissioner's Court from sentences passed by First Class Magistrates. Of these 19, or 47·5 per cent., were rejected as inadmissible. The sentences of the lower courts were confirmed in 2, or 9·5 per cent., modified in 4, or 19·1 per cent., and reversed in 11, or 52·4 per cent.

The average duration of appeals in the district courts was 8 days, as against 15 days in 1875, and in the Judicial Commissioner's court, 20·3 days, against 21 in the previous year.

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* This total, however, as noted in the last Administration Report, included one exceptional fine of Rupees 19,000.

26 applications for admission of criminal appeals were made to the Resident's Court: of these 21 were rejected, and only 5 appeals were admitted to the file. In 3 of these the sentences were modified, and in 2 they were reversed.

SECTION III.

PRISONS.

Number and condition.

44. In respect to jail buildings there is nothing fresh to be noted. The two central jails at Akola and Amraoti and the lock-ups at the head-quarter stations of the other districts are substantial erections of recent years, and are all in good order. Their sanitary condition is also well reported on.

Jail population.

45. The following table shows the total jail population and the average daily number of prisoners during the past two years, and calls for no special comment:—

Description of prisoners.	Total population.		Daily average.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Convicts	2,634	2,940	882·57	898·59
Under-trial	553	506	16·75	13·94
Civil debtors... ...	75	88	9·54	7·74
Lunatics	28	27	13·46	16·98
	3,290	3,561	922·32	937·25

Of the jail population above returned for 1876, 2,730 persons were male and 210 female. They were disposed of as under:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Released on appeal	43	2	45
,, expiry of sentence..	1,718	158	1,876
,, payment of fine ...	46	4	50
,, account of sickness			
,, by order of Govt.	1	...	1
Transported beyond seas ...	5	4	9
Escaped...	2	...	2
Executed	4	...	4
Died	17	1	18
Remaining on 31st December 1876	909	41	950*

* The 15 persons here unaccounted for would appear to have been in transit to other jails.

Castes of prisoners.

46. Classified according to caste, a comparison of the past two years brings out no striking difference, as may be seen from the following figures :—

	1875.	1876.
Christians	7	7
Mahomedans	467	540
Hindus	1,362	1,430
Budists and Jains...	31	10
Other classes	767	953
	2,634	2,940

Ages of prisoners.

47. There were fewer admissions of juvenile and of elderly prisoners than in the previous year. 2,404 males and 173 females were between 16 and 40 years of age. There were 38 boys and 6 girls under 16 years; 291 prisoners between 40 and 60, and 28 above 60 years.

Previous occupation.

48. The majority of prisoners were as usual of the agricultural and labouring classes. These numbered 2,252, against 1,814 in the previous year. The number of persons of independent property fell from 26 to 15, and of those whose previous occupation is shown as domestic servants from 179 to 163; whilst under Government servants there was an increase of 23. Those who are stated to have had no occupation numbered 143: most of these are said to be professional thieves and habitual criminals. The number of female prisoners increased from 185 to 210.

Nature of sentences.

49. Of the total number of convicted prisoners 7·7 per cent. were sentenced to simple, and 92·3 to rigorous imprisonment. Of these 29·9 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month; 33·4 per cent. above one, and not exceeding 6 months; 12·1 per cent. above 6 months, and not exceeding one year; 14·2 per cent. from one to 5 years, and 8·4 per cent. above 5 years. There were 31 prisoners sentenced to transportation and 4 to death. Compared with the previous year, the proportion of short terms increased and long terms decreased—an indication, borne out by the police returns, of decrease in serious crime.

Re-convictions.

50. Judging from the returns, a very unsatisfactory feature appears in an increase of re-convictions. The proportion of persons in jail convicted for other than a first offence in 1876 is shown as 16·5 per cent., against 11·1 in 1875. This result, it is apprehended, is due more to mistakes in figures

than to change in fact, and is thus noticed by the Resident in his review of the Jail Report for 1876 :—

"The percentage of re-convictions to convictions evidences anything but improvement. This last is a very important point, and the remarks made on it by the Inspector General of jails and the Judicial Commissioner show that it is duly appreciated. It is hardly possible to believe that the percentage of persons in jail who had served out a previous sentence, and were consequently classed as old offenders, was in 1876 nearly double what it was in 1867."

"The Inspector General writes: "I have many reasons for believing that our information regarding re-convicted prisoners in India is most imperfect; and I should be glad to see further stringent instructions issued to the magistracy and to the police in regard to their using every means in their power to detect such persons before passing sentence in doubtful cases, as I expect—indeed I know—that many convicts get lighter sentences than they would were our machinery for detecting habituals, as I may call them, more perfect than it is." The Judicial Commissioner, while expressing his belief that "the only remedy lies in the infliction of heavy sentences by the Criminal Courts on second and third convictions, and in the employment of hardened offenders, when in jail, on the most severe, rigorous, and deterrent forms of labour," thinks "it would be well if Superintendents of jails were to maintain a register of all cases of previous convictions discovered after the reception of prisoners into their jails. The Resident would be glad if the Judicial Commissioner and the Inspector General would look into this matter further, and favor him with a separate communication on it, as it is very necessary that some special steps should be taken to keep down the percentage of re-convictions, which would seem to be not very complimentary to our courts and jails as engines of justice and punishment."

Escapes and re-captures.

51. During the year 3 convicts escaped: 2 from outside jail walls and one from inside a lock-up. Of the 3 who escaped, one has been re-captured, while 2 are still at large. One convict, who escaped in a previous year, has been re-captured.

Conduct and discipline.

52. The number of prisoners punished for offences committed in jail during the year was 387, compared with 680 in the previous year. Of these, 4 were punished for criminal offences; 66 for smoking or having possession of forbidden articles; 258 for idleness or negligence at work, and 59 for other offences against prison discipline. As regards the nature of the punishment inflicted, 4 were criminally

prosecuted; 41 were subjected to solitary confinement; 44 to solitary confinement combined with reduced diet; 279 to corporal punishment, and 19 to other descriptions of punishment. Judging from the above figures, the conduct of the prisoners, as compared with 1875, was good: the percentage of punishments to average number of prisoners was 43·1, as compared with 77 in 1875. A very marked diversity in respect of the number of punishments inflicted in the several jails is apparent, and to this attention has been directed, though the point is one on which exact uniformity in ideas of treatment can never be expected from Jail Superintendents.

Education.

53. Only in the central jails is any attempt made to instruct prisoners in reading and writing. Out of a daily aver- number of 898·59 convicts, 459·56 were under instruction.

Of the 2,039 prisoners admitted during the year, 1,962 were quite illiterate; 47 were able to read and write a little, and 30 were able to read and write well.

Juvenile offenders, all of whom are confined in the Akola jail, have to attend school for four hours daily, and are reported to have made marked progress during the year in learning to read and write.

Prison officials.

54. Forty-one male and 2 female convicts were employed as prison officials, against 45 of the former, and 2 of the latter in 1875. Of the 43 officials 27 were in the Akola and 15 in the Amraoti jails, and one was in the Ellichpur lock-up. These have rendered good assistance in maintaining discipline and superintending work.

Dietary.

55. The scale of diet underwent a slight change. As scurvy frequently appears in Berar with the rains the prisoners in the larger jails received a larger quantity of vegetables than that previously authorized, and in the Akola jail, in the vicinity of which cholera was present, the issue of jowari was discontinued, and wheaten bread substituted, with an increase in the quantity of salt.

Employment of convicts.

56. The following table shows how the convicts were occupied during the year:—

	Daily average.
As prison officials	40·51
Prison servants	154·89
Building and repairing jails	19·79
On jail garden	27·84
On manufactures	380·99
On extra-mural labor	55·48

Compared with the previous year, there were more prisoners employed during the year on jail gardens and on manufactures than on other description of work. Those on extra-mural labor were engaged in horticulture and in putting up quarters for the subordinate members of the establishment close to the jail.

Health of jail population.

57. The general health of the prisoners was much the same as in 1875. In all, 807 prisoners were admitted into hospital, against 913 in the previous year, being a decrease of 106; but the daily average number of sick was more than in 1875, the figures having risen from 28·24 in 1875 to 29·01 in the year under report. The number of deaths was the same as in 1875, *viz.* 21—19 among males, and two amongst females. There were no deaths from cholera: 15 deaths occurred in the Akola jail. Of those who died, 3 were over 60 years of age, 5 between 40 and 60, 12 between 16 and 40, and one under 16 years. The duration of imprisonment undergone at time of death in each case is thus shown:—

Under 6 months in jail				...	...	...	4
From 6 to 12	do.			...	...	...	5
,, 1 to 2	years in jail			...	...	...	3
,, 2 to 3	do.			...	...	...	1
,, 3 to 7	do.			...	...	...	4
Above 7	do.			...	...	...	4
					Total...		*21

Civil Debtors

58. At the close of 1875, there were 7 male debtors: to this number 79 males and 2 females were added during the year, making in all 86 of the former and 2 of the latter. Of the latter number 80 males and 2 females were discharged, leaving 6 males in custody at the end of the year. In the year before, there were 75 civil debtors—73 males and 2 females.

Under-trial prisoners.

59. The total number of under-trial prisoners was 506, of whom 501 were discharged, leaving only 5 awaiting trial at the close of the year, against 17 in 1875.

Lunatics.

60. The lunatics of the province have hitherto been confined in a separate compartment of the Amraoti jail, but at length a special Asylum has been constructed for them, into which they have lately been removed. There were 27 of these unfortunate persons, of whom 9 were discharged, leaving 18 at the end of the year.

The 21 deaths here given include two deaths among "lunatics" and one among "under-trial prisoners," while the 18 alluded to in the first page of this section refer to deaths among "convicts" only.

Expenditure.

61. It only remains to sum up the financial results shown for 1876 in this Department of the Administration. The total expenditure on jails was Rupees 96,760, against Rupees 71,539 in 1875. Of the 96,760 Rupees, Rupees 55,925 were spent on maintaining and guarding prisoners, and Rupees 40,835 on buildings and repairs to buildings. The details of each head of expenditure and the cost per head of average strength, excluding the outlay on buildings, are given below for the last two years :—

	Total cost.		Average cost per prisoner.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Rations ...	15,264	17,591	16 8 10	18 12 3
Fixed Establishment ...	21,688	21,895	23 8 3	23 5 9
Jail guards ...	6,841	8,167	7 6 8	8 11 5
Hospital charges..	1,485	2,095	1 9 9	2 3 9
Clothing ...	3,489	3,078	3 12 6	3 4 6
Contingencies ...	2,656	3,099	2 14 1	3 5 0
Total ...	51,423	55,925	55 12 1	59 10 8

Thus, there was an increase of Rupees 4,502 in the cost of maintaining and guarding prisoners, and of Rupees 3-14-7 in the average cost per prisoner, mainly due to the general rise in the price of food, which raised the cost of rations per head from Rupees 16-8-10 to Rupees 18-12-3. The increase under fixed establishment and jail guards is attributed to the lock-up at Buldana being open throughout the year, while in 1875 before it was open only for a portion of the year. The increase under hospital charges is partly due to high prices of food, and partly to an increase in the quantity of vegetables (potatoes), and in the issue of lime juice to the prisoners in the Akola jail on account of scurvy. The decrease in the cost of clothing calls for no remark. The cause of enhanced expenditure under contingencies is attributed to transportation charges and to purchase of articles for the Buldana lock-up.

Total cost of jail administration.

62. The total cost of jail management is thus shown under its main heads :—

	Rs.
Expenditure on buildings	40,835
Maintenance and guarding	55,925
Raw materials for manufacture... ...	28,065
Inspector General's Office, &c.... ...	3,498
	1,28,323
Deduct—	
Sale proceeds of jail manufacture ...	20,200
Net cost ...	1,08,123

Compared with the previous year there is an increase of Rupees 36,742 contributed under the following heads of expenditure :—

	Rs.
Buildings	20,719
Maintenance and guarding	4,502
Raw materials	5,728
	30,949
Add—	
Amount less paid into Treasury	5,960
	36,909
Deduct—	
Decrease in cost of Inspector General's office establishment, &c...	167
	36,742

Deducting the amount paid into treasury on account of sale proceeds of jail manufactures, but including the outlay on jail buildings, the net cost per head of average strength was Rupees 115 per annum, while the average profit per head was Rupees 10.

SECTION IV.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of suits instituted.

63. The number of civil suits instituted during the year was 21,337, against 19,519 in 1875, being an increase of 1,818 suits. Litigation increased in every district, with the exception of Akola, where there was a decrease, as compared

with the previous year, of 7·5 per cent. The causes assigned for increase are of a general character, and do not require particular mention.

The average proportion of suits to population in the province was 1 to 113·7 souls. In the more thickly populated districts of Akola and Amraoti it was 1 to 77 and 84 respectively.

Nature of suits.

64. 18,489, or 86·6 per cent., of the suits filed were for money due. Of these, 11,411 were instituted on written obligations; 2,368 on unwritten obligations; 3,819 on accounts stated; 148 for money had and received, and 743 for goods sold. Claims for immoveable property decreased from 536 in 1875 to 513 in the year under report, while suits for the enforcement of conjugal rights increased from 9 to 17. There were 3 suits relating to religion and caste against *nil* under this head in 1875.

Value of suits.

65. Judicial Statement B.—VII. in the Appendices shows that out of 21,546 suits disposed of in the year, 26·5 per cent. were each of a value not exceeding Rupees 20, 51·6 per cent. were for values varying from Rupees 20 to Rupees 100, 18·7 per cent., ranged from Rupees 100 to 500, 2·4 per cent. from Rupees 500 to Rupees 5,000, and 10 from Rupees 5,000 to Rupees 1,00,000 in value. There were 112 suits in which the amount of claim could not be stated.

Value of property litigated.

66. The total value of property under litigation during the year was Rupees 21,07,300, as against Rupees 19,66,881 in 1875. The average value of each suit was Rupees 97-8-0, or Rupees 1-11-0 less than the average value in the preceding year.

Cost of litigation.

67. The total cost of the litigation disposed of during the year was Rupees 2,67,535. The percentage of costs to value of suits was Rupees 12-11-2, as against Rupees 12-10-6 in 1875, and the average cost per suit was Rupees 12-6-8, as against Rupees 12-9-3 in the previous year.

Number of suits disposed of.

68. Including suits pending from the preceding year, suits re-instituted and rejected during the year, but excluding those transferred from one court to another, of which there were 393; the courts had altogether 22,844 suits before them during the year, of which 21,890 were disposed of, and 954 remained at the end of the year.

How disposed of.

69. The manner in which these suits were disposed of is shown by the figures below :—

Plaints rejected or returned			90
Suits dismissed for default			799
„ withdrawn with leave			266
„ compromised			3,137
„ decreed on confession			8,981
„ „ *ex-parte*			1,970
„ dismissed *ex-parte*			110
Contested	Decreed for plaintiffs	5,238	
	„ „ defendants	1,299	
			6,537
	Total ...		21,890

Of the contested suits 116 were decided by arbitration, against 104 in 1875.

Of the total number of suits as above, 20·1 per cent. were disposed of without a decree being passed. 41·02 per cent. were decreed on confession; 9 per cent. were decreed *ex-parte*. Not more than 29·8 per cent were contested, of which 23·9 per cent. were decided in favor of the plaintiffs and 5·9 per cent. in favor of the defendants.

Work done by each description of court.

70. The work entailed in the disposal of these suits was distributed among the various grades of courts as follows :—

	Total cases	Per cent. of total cases.	Average No. of cases in each court.
3 Small Cause Courts ...	4,710	21·5	157·0
22 Sub-divisional or Tahsildars' Courts ...	6,436	29·4	292·5
19 District Courts of Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners	10,683	48·8	562·2
6 Chief Courts of Districts	61	0·27	10·16

The average of civil judicial work that devolved upon Tahsildars is somewhat larger than in 1875, and with the object of relieving these officers from the civil work altogether, a scheme has lately been submitted for the consideration of the Government of India, on which orders have still to be received. Of the officers presiding over the district courts other than the chief courts, the Judicial Extra Assistant

Commissioner at Argaon disposed of 2,969 suits; this leaves the other 18 courts of this grade an average of 373 suits each.

The Deputy Commissioner of Basim disposed of 48 out of the 61 suits in the chief district courts. Deputy Commissioners are expected as a rule to take up only such suits as are above Rupees 5,000 in value, and hence the original work falling to their courts is, as remarked last year, light.

Duration of suits.

71. The average duration of contested suits was 55 days, against 66 days in 1875, and in uncontested suits 17 days, against 24 days. The general average duration for all cases in the province was 36 days, as against 45 in the preceding year. This improvement is attributed to the supervision exercised by a Commissioner, whose duties are purely judicial—an appointment which dates only from the year 1874.

Witnesses.

72. The number of witnesses examined during the year was 32,120, being 8,004 more than in 1875. 31,422 witnesses were detained for one day only; 544 for 2 days; 117 for 3 days; 30 for 4 days, and 7 for 5 days. No one was detained more than 5 days; and the action of the courts in this respect may be considered satisfactory.

Execution of decrees.

73. There were altogether 19,880 applications for execution of decrees during the year, as against 17,685 in 1875. 4,621, or 29·6 per cent., of these were wholly executed; 3,987, or 25·5 per cent., were partially executed, and 6,994, or 44·9 per cent., were struck off without any execution being effected; while 4,278 were pending at the end of the year. The returns under this head show that in many cases an adjustment of the claims was effected before execution was fully carried out. Thus, in 4,676 cases in which moveable property was attached, sales were effected in 2,497 instances only, and, similarly, out of 3,158 attachments of immoveable property, sales were held in 1,637 cases.

Attachment and sale of land.

74. There were 1,075 attachments of land paying revenue to Government, as compared with 754 in 1875. Temporary alienations in satisfaction of claims were effected by the Deputy Commissioners in 203 cases for periods from one to 10 years. In the Ellichpur district there were 15 alienations for periods of more than 10 years, but the Deputy Commissioner reports that alienations for such lengthened periods have been put a stop to. In 179 cases land was actually sold: out of 278 applications for sale of ancestral land, the Resident sanctioned sale in 56 instances and withheld sanction in 22.

Civil debtors.

75. The number of persons imprisoned for debt was 319, as against 292 in 1875. Twenty-one were in confinement at the close of the year. Debtors arrested under the orders of

sub-divisional courts, and incarcerated for periods not exceeding one month, are retained at these courts, and do not consequently appear in the returns of civil debtors confined in the regular jails. This explains the discrepancy in this respect existing in the Judicial and Jail Reports of the province.

Processes.

76. 131,020 processes were served during the year, the fees levied on which amounted to Rs. 70,413-6-0.* The total expenditure incurred in maintaining the process service department was Rs. 53,104, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 17,309.

The following figures supply the information called for by the Government of India in their letter, dated the 28th August 1876, which prescribed a return, the object of which is to show how far the revenue levied by stamps for the service of processes corresponds with the cost of their establishments:—

Dr.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Process Fees gross	71,084	12	0
Less share of charges in Stamp Department.	...	...	...
Process Fees net ...	71,084	12	

Cr.

Process serving establishment	53,306	0	
Add 12 per cent. for estimated cost of pensions	6,396	11	6
Other contingencies	1,576	11	6
Total ...	61,279	7	11

Result—

Surplus	9,806		
Deficit	...		

The amount realized by the sale of court fee stamps in the civil, criminal and revenue branches of the Administration was Rs. 2,06,007-9-0. The aggregate income of the Small Cause Courts was Rs. 50,977-13-0, and the total expenditure, including the salaries of the judges and their establishments, was Rs. 48,564-3-3, leaving a balance to credit of Rs. 2,413-9-6.

Caste of litigants.

77. It will be observed from the statement showing the caste of litigants that more than 37 per cent. of the plaintiffs who filed the suits during the year were Marwadis, while upwards of 41 per cent. of the defendants were Kunbis.

* Exclusive of the Judicial Commissioner's and Resident's Court.

Pleaders.

78. There were 98 Pleaders practising in the various courts during the year, against 104 in 1875. The causes of this decrease have not been reported. The Deputy Commissioner of Akola, in whose district the largest number of pleaders is employed, reports that as a body they are improving. The Judicial Commissioner mentions the names of certain pleaders whom he considers to be of great assistance.

Appellate business.

79. Including 14 cases pending from the preceding year there were 372 appeals for disposal by Deputy Commissioners, of which 348 were disposed of, and 24 remained pending at the end of the year. The average value of these appeals was Rs. 101, and the average cost of each case amounted to Rs. 14-6-0, the percentage of cost to value being Rs. 14-1-0.

273 appeals (including special appeals) were preferred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court during the year, and including 15 pending from the preceding year, there were in all, 288 for disposal by it, as compared with 151 in 1875. Of these 232, or 80 per cent., were disposed of. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 332-8-10. The average cost being Rs. 81-9-3, and the percentage of costs to value Rs. 24-8-6.

The results of the appellate business in both grades of Courts may be summarized as follows :—

		Deputy Commrs.	Judicial Commr.
Heard *ex parte*.	Transferred	1	1
	Dismissed for default ...	11	6
	Confirmed	40	5
	Modified	2	1
	Reversed	7	5
Contested.	Confirmed	163	97
	Modified	30	20
	Reversed	60	34
Remanded under Section 351		34	63
	Total ...	348	232

Appeals to the Resident.

80. In the Resident's court, there were during the year 18 applications received from Berar for admission of special appeals. Of these 17 were rejected; and in the only special appeal admitted the Judicial Commissioner's decision was upheld.

General remarks.

81. The working of the Civil Courts during the year as evidenced by the foregoing returns may on the whole be con-

sidered satisfactory. The Judicial Commissioner on this point writes :—

"In concluding my Report for the past year, I would wish to record my opinion that the working of all the courts, both civil and criminal, is satisfactory: great attention is paid to procedure, and an inspection of many cases in both departments shows an exercise generally of much care and good judgment on the part of the presiding officers.

"In the course of the year, I have examined a great number of civil and criminal courts, and the result has been satisfactory: the inspection remarks generally referring to trivial inaccuracies in some of the many registers which are required to be kept up—these having only lately been introduced—were in some instances misunderstood."

SECTION V.

REGISTRATION

Registration Offices.

82. In the last report it was mentioned that sanction of Government had been received to certain proposals for the extension of registration by the opening of five new offices, the entertainment of four additional special Sub-registrars, and the introduction of a system of rural registration similar to that adopted in Bengal. These proposals were brought into effect during the year under report. There are now in the province 45 Registration Offices, or 14 more than in 1875-76, classified as below :—

6 offices of District Registrars, of whom 5 are Assistant Commissioners, and one Extra Assistant Commissioner.

30 offices of Sub-registrars, of whom 4 are Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, 18 Tahsildars, 3 Honorary or Special Magistrates, and 5 salaried Sub-registrars.

9 offices of rural Sub-registrars, consisting chiefly of Pergunnah officials in the interior of districts.

It is too early to report upon the success or otherwise of this new arrangement.

Summary of work done.

83. The total number of documents registered was 10,802—an increase of 15·6 per cent. as compared with the previous year. To this increase two districts—Wun and Basim—do not contribute. The largest number of compulsory registrations occurred in Akola, Buldana and Ellichpur districts.

Optional registration, which previously showed a tendency to decline, has, during the year under review, also increased from 3,555 to 4,245, or more than 19 per cent.

The increase occurs in all the districts under head "Immoveable Property," and under "Moveable Property" in four out of the six districts. In Basim and Wun districts there was a slight falling-off.

Optional registrations were most numerous in Akola, Amraoti, and Buldana districts.

In Akola district the increase is most marked, and of the total number of documents registered in the whole province nearly one-third was contributed by this district.

Of the different classes of instruments registered there was an increase under all the heads, excepting only Leases other than perpetual leases, Other instruments, and Obligations for the payment of money.

The number of deeds of gift registered is somewhat in advance of that of the previous year, being 28, against 23. There is an increase of 401 under the head of Deeds of sale affecting immoveable property of Rs. 100 and upwards. In mortgages—a class of document which constitutes the most important item of registration—there is an increase of 426, or 15 per cent.

In the subsidiary work of the department the progress has also been satisfactory: 12 Wills were registered, 261 searches made, 368 copies or extracts of registers were granted, and 99 general, and 10 special powers of attorney were attested by registering officers.

There were fewer refusals to register—118, against 179 in the previous year; fewer appeals from such refusals—2 against 5; and only one reversal.

The Registration Department has also been useful in the detection of unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents, 71, as against 65 in the previous year, being impounded by Registrars and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners to be dealt with under the provisions of the Stamp Act.

The value of property secured by registration was Rs. 22,63,010 in 1876-77, against Rs. 21,90,020 in 1875-76. The average value of the instruments registered was Rs. 209, against Rs. 234 in the previous year.

The average fee for registration in the year 1876-77 was Rs. 1-2-11. The average charge for copying Rs. 0-7-9. The total cost per deed averaging Rs. 1-10-8.

Progress of registration.

84. The progress of registration during the year under report appears to have been on the whole very satisfactory.

Inspection.

85. The successful working of this department depends greatly on the amount of supervision exercised by Registrars: frequent inspection is necessary, and when it is thorough, is far more effectual for discovering and correcting the errors and irregularities of an office than any other mode of supervision that can be adopted. Inspections during the year have not been as frequent as they should be.

The Inspector General of Registration, in para. 27 of his report, hints at the probable necessity of making a radical change in the present establishments, whereby a more efficient supervision over the Sub-registrars would be secured. He has promised to take up the question and report upon it more fully hereafter.

Receipts and expenditure.

86. The receipts of the year were Rs. 20,234-6-10, compared with Rs. 18,365-14-0 in 1875-76; thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,868-8-10. This increase, which is the natural consequence of an augmentation in the total number of registrations, is principally under the head of "Other Receipts," these receipts being copying fees, fees for visits, custody fees, fines and penalties, and fees for authentication of powers of attorney. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,920-6-0, or Rs. 3,064-1-8 in excess of the previous year, the excess being attributed to the creation of new offices which had to be provided with furniture, and to the adjustment of the Inspector General's salary for the year 1875-76. The financial result of the year's operation shows a surplus of Rs. 314-0-10, which, added to the balance of Rs. 31,392-6-10 standing to the credit of the department, gives Rs. 31,706-7-9 as its profit since its organization. The percentage of expenditure on receipts was as follows:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Inspector General's Office ...	36·1	40·
District Registrars' do. ...	14·3	12·7
Sub-Registrars' do. ...	41·4	45·8
	91·8	98·5

SECTION VI.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Preliminary.

87. The Municipalities at Akola, Khamgaon, Amraoti, Ellichpur, and Basim, were maintained as in the previous year.

They were constituted under Act IV. of 1873, and the arrangements for the appointment of members for the Committees remain as heretofore. The five corporations consist of 71 Members, of whom 34 are *ex-officio* Government officials, and 37 non-officials. 10 were elected, and 61 nominated by Government. 26 were Europeans and 45 Natives.

Population.

88. The population included within these Municipalities is as follows :—

Amraoti	24,088
Akola	12,236
Khamgaon	9,477
Ellichpur	27,047
Basim	9,296
Total ...	82,144

showing an increase of 725 souls over 1875-76 at Amraoti, Khamgaon, and Basim. At Ellichpur, there was a decrease of 735. The population of the Akola Municipality remained as in the preceding year.

Income.

89. The revenue derived from municipal taxation in the towns above mentioned amounted to Rs. 66,368, or Rs. 13,154 less than the income of the previous year. The reduction which took place with effect from January 1875 in the receipts of the town funds, under the sanction of the Government of India, must be assigned as the cause of the falling-off. That reduction has indeed so seriously impoverished the receipts of the Municipalities that they are crippled for want of funds, and it will be necessary very shortly to submit the whole question of the Local Funds of Berar for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

The receipts of each Municipality are given below with the figures for 1875-76 :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Amraoti	37,650	29,073	8,577
Akola	10,000	9,472	528
Khamgaon	15,048	14,199	849
Ellichpur	11,744	10,073	1,671
Basim	5,080	3,551	1,529
Total ...	79,522	66,368	13,154

Of the Rs. 66,368, Rs. 2,104 were from tax on houses and lands, Rs. 23,700 from licenses on trades, Rs. 11,885 from bazaar tax, Rs. 1,855 from pound collections, Rs. 7,932 from tolls on carts, Rs. 6,744 from cotton yard cess at Amraoti and Khamgaon, Rs. 1,491 from rent of houses, gardens, &c., Rs. 397 from fines, and Rs. 10,260 from miscellaneous receipts.

Incidence of taxation.

90. The incidence of taxation per head of population in the several Municipalities was as under:—

	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amraoti	1	9	9	1	1	9
Akola	0	13	0	0	12	5
Khamgaon	1	9	5	1	6	2
Ellichpur	0	9	1	0	5	0
Basim	0	7	0	0	6	1

The incidence per head of those subjected to assessment shows in most places what a number of small incomes have been exempted altogether from assessment under recent orders. Below are the figures for each Municipality:—

	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amraoti	5	3	9	18	3	2
Akola	5	0	0	7	4	4
Khamgaon	13	6	10	14	6	6
Ellichpur	4	5	7	4	3	7
Basim	4	12	8	12	3	5

Alluding to the above incidences, the Commissioner writes: "the change that has been made in the system of taxation under the orders of Government, and the consequent exemption from taxation of many persons previously liable thereto, has had the effect of increasing the incidence per head assessed. All the poorer people whose rates helped to reduce the general average of taxation in previous year, having been now exempted from contributions to the town fund, the wealthier only remaining to be assessed, the average rate per head must naturally increase. This increase is noticeable in every Municipality except that at Ellichpur, and in this case I am not surprised at the exception, for Ellichpur is a very decadent town with a great number of poor Muhammadans: it is a place of no trade to mention, and hence there was no great variation in the extremes of taxation as in the case of Amraoti. The same remarks apply in a measure to the Municipality at Akola, though in this

instance the incidence has somewhat increased. The incidence of taxation in Khamgaon has not varied so much, and on this point, I am unable to give any reason which can satisfy me. The great increase in Basim is, I think, fully accounted for by the fact of the presence of a large shrine or temple there, in connection with which are many traders who are well able to pay. Excluding therefore those who now under recent orders have been exempted from taxation, and of whom there were a great number, the incidence upon the remaining well-to-do persons naturally rises."

91. The following is an abstract of the expenditure in each Municipality during the year :— Expenditure.

	Amraoti.	Akola	Khamgaon	Ellichpur	Basim	Total
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Head Office Establishment	3,446	312	1,301	1,375	...	6,334
Collection of other taxes and sources of income	422	155	146	532	101	1,656
Conservancy and cleaning	7,526	3,326	1,983	2,983	532	16,350
Police	3,503	1,582	1,121	2,510	1,229	10,245
Registration of births and deaths	42	.	24	36	24	126
Lighting	.		244			244
Construction and maintenance of roads	4,575	768	2,018	200	1,103	8,664
Watering roads			462	300		762
Drainage works			211	262	600	1,073
Water supply			297			297
Buildings	10,428	2,428	621	800		14,280
Other public improvements		100	1,185			1,285
Sanitary and charitable establishments	2,959	1,453	1,017	1,312		6,741
Education, Science and Art	686		121	216	171	1,194
Miscellaneous	2,697	30	835	10	407	3,979
Total	36,284	10,454	11,889	10,436	4,167	73,230

With decreased receipts, there has naturally been a fall in the expenditure of the Municipalities, which aggregated Rs. 73,230, or Rs. 4,391 less than in the preceding year. At the close of the year under report, the balance shown to credit was Rs. 26,824.

92. On the whole, the action of the Municipal Committees is believed to be yearly growing in real intelligent interest in the proper application of the funds at their disposal; in guarding, cleaning, and paving the streets; in drainage works, and in such other works as tend to the improvement of the towns and health of the people. Concluding remarks.

SECTION VII.

MILITARY.

93. The garrison at Ellichpur and the two out-posts at Amraoti and Akola remain, as usual, with the following strength:—

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Ellichpur	128	80	768
Akola	...	...	144
Amraoti	...	...	113
	128	80	1,025

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.

AGRICULTURE.

Area.

94. According to the latest returns, the area of the province consists of 11,248,675* acres, of which 7,109,991 acres, or 63·2 per cent., were cultivated, 1,447,294, or 12·9 per cent., were arable uncultivated, and 2,691,390, or 23·9 per cent., uncultivable, including land taken up by rivers, mountains, &c. Distributed according to districts, the figures stand thus:—

Districts.	Total area in square miles.	Percentage.		
		Cultivated.	Arable uncultivated.	Barren.
Amraoti	2,767	78·49	14·76	6·75
Akola	2,654	83·30	4·68	12·02
Ellichpur	2,623	38·72	19·94	41·34
Buldana	2,807	74·13	11·79	14·08
Wun	3,919	46·62	14·	39·38
Basim	2,958	63·01	12·	24·99
Total...	17,728	64·05	12·86	23·09

From these figures it appears that only 13 per cent. of arable area is uncultivated, which is very evenly distributed

* In the report for the past year the total area was given at 11,204,190 acres the difference is due to the true area of the Wun and Buldana districts having been ascertained during the year by actual measurement by the Survey Department.

among the Amraoti, Buldana, Wun and Basim districts. The Ellichpur figures are affected by the inclusion in them of the Melghat area: excluding this the Ellichpur district is more highly cultivated than any other. Akola comes next, then Buldana, and Basim next. The correctness of the Basim figures is doubtful.

Cultivated land.

95. A little more than 9 per cent. of the area under cultivation above shown belongs to Jagirdars: the remainder, of which Government is the landlord, shows an increase over the previous year of 204,947 acres, or 320 square miles, chiefly in the Buldana and Wun districts, where the greed for land was great, while in the other districts there was a falling-off which led, as will be seen in the section on Finance, to an inconsiderable decrease in the land revenue. On this falling-off in the area under cultivation there are some interesting remarks and figures in the Commissioner's Report, which may fitly be quoted here *in extenso*:—

"The Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti district, naturally accounts for the decrease in land revenue as being due to more holdings having been relinquished this year than in the previous one, and says that 'the land given up is principally situated in the higher parts of the district where the soil is shallow and poor, occupied by people without capital,' and adds that 'he has not been able to ascertain that there has been any special influence at work to cause this relinquishment of land or that it is due to any extraordinary cause."

"The Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpur district, accounts for the decrease as follows: 'The lands thrown up in the Ellichpur taluka are all of the poorer description lying along the base of the hills, which are not found to repay the cost of cultivation.' Some land was also relinquished in the Melghat, and it is thus accounted for by the Deputy Commissioner.—'The causes which have here brought about desertions are due partly to the natural fickleness of the hill people, but chiefly to the attractions held out by Malgoozars across the Tapti in the Central Provinces,' and the Deputy Commissioner, Basim, gives the following reason for the decrease in his district.—'Deducting land given out for cultivation—13,719 acres—from land relinquished—49,871—it will be seen that actually the ryots have thrown up their cultivating leases to the extent of 36,152 acres. How long this excessive relinquishment of land has been going on I am unable to say—'this decrease in the cultivated area is due to the poverty of the people, consequent on two successive years of indifferent, if not bad crops, and, further, I think because the poorer descriptions of land are somewhat proportionately too highly assessed, and it is such lands that are soonest relinquished.' The Deputy Commissioner appears to take rather a gloomy view of affairs, but this is I think unnecessary. The whole aim and object of our survey and assessment by fields, Ryotwari, is to allow every facility for our cultivators to adapt their operations to their means.

These naturally fluctuate with the prices of agricultural produce. In the first part of the year under report, or rather at the close of the previous year, the prices of all edible grains had fallen very much. The Basim district is somewhat outlying at a distance from the Railway, and therefore from means of export; hence on the opening of the year now reported upon, cultivators reduced their operations and threw up land. But in April and May, soon after I arrived in Berar from furlough, owing to the demand for grain for the famine districts, and the impetus given to the export trade in wheat and linseed due to the present Russian war, the whole aspect of affairs was changed, and I unhesitatingly affirm, though it is somewhat dangerous to prophecy, that in the now current year any loss by relinquishment of land in the former year will be fully made up."

"In conversing with one of our Tahsildars soon after my arrival, I learnt that land was being eagerly sought for in one part of the province— the Ellichpur district. This led to my making further enquiries which resulted in my discovering the same state of affairs to exist in the Amraoti district."

"The following statements, which I obtained from the Ellichpur Tahsildar, in confirmation of what he had verbally told me, may prove interesting.

Statement showing a few instances taken at random of land being sold and the prices realized during the year 1876-77 in the Ellichpur district :—

Serial number.	Area in acres and guntas.		Rental.	Amount for which sold.	Number of years purchase of rental
	A.	G.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	6	28	12	200	17 years' purchase.
2	48	3	84	950	11 do. nearly.
3	2	31	5	80	16 do.
4	20	23	34	500	15 do.
5	23	17	42	500	12 do.
6	15	15	29	500	17 do.

Statement showing fields in the Ellichpur taluka temporarily alienated (for a year only) for 1877-78 :—

Serial number	Area in acres and guntas.		Rental.			Sum paid by purchasers for one year's cultivation, viz., 1877-78.		
	A.	G	Rs.	A	P.	Rs	A.	P.
1	42	26	98	13	0	386	13	0
2	19	36	44	2	0	124	2	0
3	59	6	126	10	0	315	11	0
4	7	33	28	8	0	74	8	0

" The correctness of these figures is confirmed by the following statement of sales of land in the Amraoti district, in the year under report, which had been bought only in the previous year and were re-sold.

Statement showing a few instances in which land was recently sold and re-sold at a profit under registered deeds :—

Serial number	Land sold								The same land resold for			Number of years purchase of assessment.
	Area.		Rent.			Price sold for						
	Acres.	Guntas.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	12	23	18	0	0	300	0	0	313	0	0	19 years' purchase.
2	16	18	26	0	0	100	0	0	300	0	0	11 do.
3	100	16	172	0	0	700	0	0	1,000	0	0	6 do. nearly.
4	12	32	25	8	0	200	0	0	300	0	0	12 do.
5	23	..	37	0	0	375	0	0	625	0	0	17 do.
6	36	34	48	0	0	100	0	0	361	0	0	7½ do.
7	16	25	26	0	0	90	0	0	260	0	0	10 do.

" It is possible that some of the sales given in the first statement may have been fictitious, but this is impossible in the temporary alienations given in the second statement and highly improbable in the sales and re-sales enumerated in the third statement, which were all registered. For this last statement, I am indebted to the courtesy of the Inspector General of Registration. From the first statement it appears that the land fetched on an average a price equal to 14 years' rent, while from the third statement the average price was $11\frac{5}{7}$th years' purchase of the rent. A very satisfactory feature in the sales here noticed is that the purchasers

were chiefly others than judgment creditors, and members of the money lending community. These figures will, I think, be sufficient to prove that the demand for land rises and falls with the price of the produce of that land."

96. A classification of the cultivated land bearing assessment gives the following results, as compared with the previous year :— Classification of cultivated land.

	1875-76.		1876-77.
	Acres.		Acres.
Rice lands ...	20,636	...	21,445
Irrigated land...	74,392	...	80,241
Dry crop land...	6,303,302	...	6,150,303

Berar is altogether a dry crop producing province. Except in the southern portion of the Wun district, cultivation irrigated from tanks may be said to have no existence. Hence the difficulty in getting the people to contribute anything to schemes having irrigation of the land for their object. What is wanted in Berar, as has often before been pointed out, are small schemes for the storage of water for the use of man and beast during the hot months, whereby the land may be cultivated for the crops for which by nature it is adapted. There are several small schemes of this nature in progress, and no doubt they will be multiplied as time and funds permit.

SECTION II.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

97. Meteorologically, the main features of the year may be stated to be: "high temperature throughout the year, and increase of barometric pressure, except during the last three months of the year." Temperature.

98. Although less than in 1875-76, the rain-fall for the year under report was generally up to the average. The Commissioner writes: "it fell, however, somewhat unseasonably in most of the districts, doing damage to both the rain and cold weather crops. Hail also fell at different times, and damaged to some extent opium, tobacco, and other garden produce. Some of the hail storms appear to have been extraordinarily severe. In the Wun district several deer and peafowl were found dead, and were supposed to have been killed by the hail. Much damage was done, no doubt, at various times by unseasonable rain and hail, but on the whole the farmers had a fortunate time of it." Rain-fall.

The rain-fall registered for the past three years at the head-quarters of each district is given below :—

	1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.
Amraoti ...	30	23	33	82	29	29
Akola ...	22	43	34	21	23	9
Ellichpur ...	41	63	35	65	25	94
Buldana ...	22	88	30	63	27	62
Wun ...	40	32	48	50	36	30
Basim ...	40	50	38	92	30	54
Average for the province..	33		37		29	

In the year under report the rain was insufficient at times when it was needed in abundance and too ample at others. Thus, the *kharif* crop was somewhat affected, while the *rabi* crop was partially damaged by unseasonable rain followed by hail during the harvest time; "but the effects of unseasonable rain and hail," writes the Commissioner, "were not so disastrous as they might have been owing to a sudden rise in the market price of almost all edible grains due to the famine in the southern Mahratta country and Madras, whither grain was exported in large quantities from Berar."

Crops.

99. The statistics of area occupied by the several crops show how much per cent. of the entire cultivation was taken up by each :—

	Per cent. of whole area.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.
Jowari ...	33·37	35·11
Cotton ...	32·82	31·57
Wheat ...	7·85	8·39
Gram ...	3·22	3·36
Til ...	2·53	2·08
Bajri ...	1·68	1·83
Toor ...	1·57	1·45
Linseed ...	2·79	4·74
Lac ...	1·31	1·25
Tobacco ...	0·64	0·33

Jowari is the staple food of the people, and there would seem to be no cause for regret that it has not been ousted by cotton in the above list.

The increase in the area under Linseed, which has expanded by no less than, 125,131 acres during the year under report, is noteworthy as showing that the Berar cultivator readily adapts himself to trade demands.

100. No experiments were made during the year in cotton cultivation, nor were any special measures taken with regard to the trade in this commodity. The season was more favorable than in the preceding year, although there were some features which tended to check the natural development of the crop. The area under cotton cultivation decreased during the year by 78,618 acres, attributed partly to a late and somewhat unfavorable sowing season, in consequence of which some cotton fields were ploughed over and re-sown with other crops, while the sowing of others was delayed so long that it was considered safer to put down grain than to sow cotton. The decrease above mentioned is also to some extent due to fluctuations which must naturally be expected in the annual cultivation with one crop of such extensive acreage, and it may safely be said that there is nothing in the returns to portend a permanent falling-off in the cotton cultivation of the province. The total out-turn was 1,012,403 cwts., against 776,662 in 1875-76, while the general quality, with the exception of a small portion which was somewhat stained by unseasonable rain, was quite equal to the standard of previous years. The total value of the crop which was actually produced by cultivators of the province is estimated as under:— Cotton.

	RS.
Exported cotton	2,09,41,670
Retained for local consumption ...	23,58,510
Total...	2,33,00,180

In addition to the cotton grown in the province, supplies were received at the chief markets from the adjoining cotton growing districts to the extent of 71,394 cwts., which, added to the total yield in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, gives 1,083,797 cwts., of which 91,890 cwts. were retained for local consumption, 988,558 exported to Bombay, 2,474 to Cawnpur, 525 to Calcutta, and 350 to Indore. The whole of the above cotton was sent in full-pressed bales, except 892 cwts. which were sent from Akola, where there are no Cotton Presses. In all there are 25 full-presses in the province

established at each of the following cotton marts. The work done by them is shown below :—

Marts	No of Presses	Quantity of cotton pressed. Cwt.
Amraoti ...	8 ...	266,609
Murtazapur ...	3 ...	104,195
Akola ...	... ...	892
Shegaon ...	3 } ...	316,677
Akot ...	3 }	
Khamgaon ...	8 ...	303,534
	25 ...	991,907

Area, out-turn, and value of principal crops.

101. The following table gives approximately the area, out-turn and value of the three principal crops grown in the province, exclusive of cotton, in respect of which particulars have already been given :—

Crops.	Area	Out-turn in Maunds of 80 lbs	Total value in Rupees.
Jowari ...	2,251,678 ...	8,474,494 ...	1,65,84,702
Wheat ...	537,831 ...	1,381,659 ..	38,53,431
Gram ...	215,129 ...	528,315 ...	14,67,724

Average rent and average produce per acre.

102. The average rent, and the average yield, per acre of the several crops are given in the following table :—

	Average rent per acre.	Average yield per acre. lbs.
Cotton ...	0 14 7 ...	56
Wheat ...	1 0 8 ...	204½
Jowari ..	0 14 7 ...	305¼
Rice ...	1 3 1 ...	152
Gram ...	1 0 9 ...	180½
Oil seed ...	0 15 10 ...	168½
Tobacco ...	1 4 10 ...	166½
Opium ...	3 5 3 ...	4½

Prices of produce

103. There was no marked change in the price of cleaned cotton, which was sold somewhat at the same rate as in 1875-76, but the price of all other edible grain rose very con-

siderably, as will be seen from the following comparative statement :—

	Seers per Rupee.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.
Cleaned cotton	2·42	2·40
Wheat	24·80	15·25
Gram	28·25	18·
Rice	13·	10·50
Jowari	46·29	21·

Labor.

104. The average wages of labor was almost the same as in the past year, as it is not liable to change as rapidly as the price of produce; skilled labor fetched 0-10-4 per diem, unskilled labor 0-3-4, and cart with bullocks 0-12-1.

Stock.

105. The following statement gives the approximate number of live and other stock in the province, as contrasted with 1875-76 :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Cows and bullocks ...	1,410,135	1,393,971
Horses	5,912	7,656
Ponies	25,390	25,836
Donkeys	16,041	16,989
Sheep and goats ...	291,572	376,183
Pigs	1,524	1,277
Carts	86,855	87,448
Ploughs	107,402	112,097
Boats	13	13

The decrease in the number of cows and bullocks, as compared with 1875-76, is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner of Wun "to the Bunjaras not being able to maintain the same numbers that they used to, owing to the gradual extinction of their carrying trade."

Cattle mortality.

106. Of the 1,393,971 cows and bullocks 38,197, or 2·8 per cent., died; of a total of 376,183 sheep and goats, 20,843 died. Deaths among buffaloes numbered 21,370, but on the whole in point of health cattle were better off than last year, there having been 80,410 deaths amongst them, against 106,843 in 1875-76. Of the total deaths, 42,366 were attributed to disease, 31,088 to natural causes, 4,241 to wild beasts, 2,139 to starvation, and 576 to drought. It must be understood that the statistics given in this and the preceding para. are not accepted as at all accurate, though they may give an approximate idea of the facts.

SECTION III.

HORTICULTURE.

107. Public gardens exist at each of the head-quarter stations, as well as in some of the Tahsili head-quarters. All are in good condition, but are not self-supporting. The jail gardens at Akola and Amraoti, which contribute an important staple—vegetables—of diet to the convicts, are reported to have been well attended to, so much so that the yield was more than in the previous year. In these gardens there has been an increase in the number of antiscorbutic fruit-producing trees which, it is believed, will yield a larger quantity, so as to be ample for all jail purposes

SECTION IV.

ARBORICULTURE

108. The subject of adding to the foliage of the Assigned Districts by the planting of trees on road-sides, and formation of nurseries, groves, and avenues, is receiving a fair amount of attention

In the Amraoti district, 450 trees were planted in avenues and market places, while a large number of them were also planted on the roads in and about the civil station. All of these are reported to be flourishing. In the two nurseries in the Akola district, there were 5,000 trees raised, which added to 3,164—the number at the close of last year—gives a total of 8,164. Out of this number 2,672 were planted out in avenues. Of the remainder 2,000 died There were no augmentations in the Ellichpur district (which is naturally well wooded) where there were 281 trees remaining from last year. Out of these, 74 were planted in avenues, in addition to the sowing broadcast over 14 miles of road avenue of babul seed. In the Buldana district there was a large stock of trees and plants to the extent of 11,160, of which 9,990 were remaining from last year, and 1,170 added during the year. Of the total, 844 were planted on new lengths of road, and 753 in gaps. There were also 594 deaths amongst them. Very little is reported to have been done in

the Wun district in respect to arboricultural operations. The avenues planted out in current and previous years on the road sides of the Sadr and Tahsil stations amount to 3,190 trees, while the number of plants put down during the year was 431. With a few exceptions all are said to be in good condition. In the Basim district, beyond the preservation of the trees put down in former years, nothing was done. There are in the nurseries in that district 4,000 trees. The total expenditure on arboricultural operations during the year for each district is given below :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Amraoti	3,495	3,430
Akola	899	144
Ellichpur... ...	693	not given
Buldana ...	1,674	1,274
Wun	898	706
Basim	927	528

SECTION V.

FORESTS

109. Under instructions from the Government of India, the area of district reserves is now included in the return of State Forests, the particulars of which are shown in the following table :—

	Area in 1875-76.		Added during the year.		Excluded or transferred to other heads.		Total remaining in 1876-77.		Remarks
NORTHERN DIVISION	sq M.	A	sq M	A	sq M	A.	sq M.	A	
Bairagarh } Melghat.	400		26	109		.	426	109	In charge of Forest Officers.
Gugamal } Melghat.			300				300		
Ellichpur district reserves	20	384	2	24	15	528	6	520	In charge of District Officers
Amraoti do ...	74	35					74	35	
Akola do.	45	364					45	364	
SOUTHERN DIVISION									
Garu-Matergaon .	73					320	72	320	In charge of Forest Officers
Ghatbori	35		1	360		.	37	160	
Penganga	18	.		160			18	160	
Kelapur .	50						50		
Small tracts of Mangla, Jalgaon, Benkapur, and Dapura	1						1		
Kinwat	83	.		320			83	320	In charge of District Officers.
Buldana district reserves.	23	543		.			23	543	
Wun do	357	575			139	119	218	456	
Basim do. .	30	430	12	122			42	552	
Total ..	1,213	411	342	255	155	327	1,400	339	

The total area of reserved forests was thus at the close of the year 1,400 square miles 339 acres.

The difference in these returns, as compared with the corresponding ones for the previous year, is accounted for in some instances by more accurate surveys of the forests. In the Wun district reserve it is accounted for by the exclusion of 139 square miles 119 acres of land which the Deputy Commissioner, on personal inspection, found to be worthless for timber, though valuable for grazing purposes. There are now in this district 21 distinct blocks of forests varying in size from 2,000 to 23,000 acres.

The most important feature, however, in the above return is the addition to the forest area of the Gugamal reserve comprising at present an area of about 300 square miles, of which it is contemplated to reserve, as a permanent measure, 150 square miles There can be very little doubt that this tract will form a valuable addition to the Forest Department's reserved property. Its situation, and estimated capabilities, are thus described by the Deputy Conservator in his report:—

"The reserve is situated between the Garga and Ban rivers—the former a tributary of the Taptee, and the latter of the Poorna—both of which take their rise within it, and is on an average about 12 miles long by 25 miles broad. Roughly speaking, the above rivers may be said to form respectively the northern and southern boundaries; the eastern boundary being the Bairagarh reserve, and the western boundary the Jaghir villages belonging to the Dorkot Raja. The country is very hilly, the hills having a comparatively gentle slope on the northern side towards the Garga river, and descending more abruptly towards the south. The highest hill is 3,975 feet above the level of the sea.

"The reserve contains but one plateau of any great extent, *viz.*, that on which the village of Golai is situated, and which is estimated to contain an area of about 20 square miles. Only about half of this plateau is, however, included within the reserve. The plateau is supposed to be about 2,500 feet above the sea level.

"The streams in the reserve, most of which rise within it, and are tributaries of the Garga and Ban rivers, cease flowing in the hot weather, although they contain numerous "*Dohs*" or large pools of water during this season

"The country is traversed by numbers of "*Karass*" or timber dragging roads, which are used during the fair weather months for the export of forest produce to the plains of Berar.

"The geological formation is everywhere trap.

"The forest which comprises a large admixture of trees, the chief of which are:—Teak (*Tectona Grandis*), Tewus (*Dalber-*

gia Oojeinensis), Sheshum (*Dalbergia Latifolia*), Sadra (*Pentaptera Tomentosa*), Dowra (*Conocarpus Latifolia*), Lendya (*Lagerstræmia Parviflora*), Jamrassee (*Elæodendron Paniculatum*), Bejasal (*Ptrocarpus Marsupium*), Chironji (*Buchanamia Latifolia*), Tendu (*Diospyros Ebenum*), Mowah (*Bassia Latifolia*), Karia *Sterculia Urens*), Mohin (*Odina Wodier*), Kadamb (*Nauclea Cordifolia*), Kaim (*Nauclea Parviflora*), Damin (*Grewia Tiliaefola*), Rohin (*Soymida Febrifuga*), Moka (*Schrebera Swieteniodes*), Salai (*Boswellia Thurifera*), is best wooded on eastern side around the head waters of the Garga river, and its main tributary the Dolar Nadee, although it has everywhere been overworked as far as its most valuable product, *viz.* Teak, is concerned. Salai (*Boswellia Thurifera*), which is the most plentiful tree on the western side, almost entirely disappears towards the east. On an average the tree growth may be said to be about 30 feet high. The only bamboo in the forest is the *Dendrocalamus Strictus*, which is about equally distributed over the entire area, being most plentiful perhaps towards the centre and east."

Demarcation.

110. The demarcation of the revised boundaries of the Bairagarh reserve has been completed during the year, with the exception of places where disputes exist regarding the provincial boundary between the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Central Provinces. This matter is now forming the subject of an enquiry by the Deputy Commissioners of Ellichpur and Betul, and an early settlement of it may be expected.

The final demarcation of the Kohlapur reserve, now the only State reserve requiring to be demarcated, could not be proceeded with during the year under report owing to the difficulty of arriving at a settlement with the Izardars and others holding rights therein. An adjustment of these claims has since however been effected, and it is hoped that the boundaries of the reserve will be duly completed by the end of the current year.

Rights of the inhabitants of the reserves.

111. It was mentioned in last report that the number of inhabited villages in the Bairagarh reserve had at that time decreased from 92 to 68, the number of inhabitants from 6,843 to 5,105, and the area under cultivation from 9,480 to 7,275 acres. A further number of 12 villages have been deserted during the year under report, and it is proposed to take a new census in the approaching cold weather of the inhabitants of the remaining 56 villages in this reserve, numerating at the same time the number of cattle owned, and the extent of land cultivated, by them.

The Deputy Conservator estimates that of these villages, 16 are villages with a surrounding area of black soil on which the cultivation is of a permanent character causing comparatively little harm to the forest. The best of these

will therefore be allowed to remain in the reserve, portions of waste land being allotted in their vicinity for the supply to the inhabitants, for domestic purposes, of wood and other forest produce. With a view to the gradual transference to unreserved forests of the inhabitants of the other and poorer villages it has been decided, in consultation with the Inspector General of Forests, who lately inspected the Melghat, to allow Dya cultivation in the adjoining unreserved area. In the event of this arrangement proving an insufficient inducement to all of the inhabitants to move from their present sites, it is further proposed to offer them new land in four blocks comprising the poorest portion of the reserved forest, in which case these blocks would be struck off the reserve, leaving to the latter an area of about 350 square miles.

The recently acquired Gugamal reserve contains in all a population of 1,071 persons scattered over 19 villages and cultivating 1,960 acres of land. For the commutation of the rights of these villages, it is proposed to induce them to move to the western half of the poorest portion of the forest, on accomplishing which, that portion would be struck out of the reserve, the deficiency caused by this arrangement being made good in part by including 50 square miles of the Anjan forest

On the completion of these arrangements, there will then remain as a permanency, the following area of reserved forests in the Melghat, *viz* :—

Bairagarh reserve	...	...	...	350	sq. miles.
Gugamal ,,	..	..	..	150	,,
Anjan ,,	...	...	...	50	,,
				550	,,

The remaining tracts of forest in these hills will be open to unrestricted cutting, subject only to payment of the dues authorized to be levied on all produce exported to the plains.

In the southern division forest rights have been everywhere commuted, with the exception of one case of grazing rights over 502 acres of the Pengunga reserve, the terms of which are still under consideration.

Prosecutions.

112, 672 persons were prosecuted during the year for breaches of the forest rules, of whom 515 were convicted. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 173 prosecutions and 79 convictions.

Fire Conservancy.

113. The efforts of the forest officers towards a system of fire conservancy have been on the whole very successful. The total area of reserved forests now nominally protected from fire amounts to 987 square miles, 429 acres, of which 953 square miles, 222 acres were actually so protected during the year under report. The Raipur block of the Bairagarh reserve, comprising 30 square miles, has now been successfully protected from fire during the past eight years, while the remaining 370 square miles of this reserve have been almost entirely free from fires for a period of six years. The total expenditure up to date under this head amounts to Rs. 7,424-12-3.

Plantations.

114. 703 acres were planted out during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,501-12-5. Added to the previous area of fully stocked plantations, this makes a total of 1,441 acres, and an expenditure of Rs. 32,347-9-3, as particularised below:—

No. and description of plantations.	Area in acres.	Cost up to end of 1876-77.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
16 Teakwood plantations ...	1,298	27,303	10	2
3 Teak and babul ...		566	10	0
2 Mixed	50	2,854	9	2
3 Babul	92	446	12	10
1 Anjan, teak and babul ...	...	905	15	1
1 Bamboo	1	270	0	0
Total ...	1,441	32,347	9	3

The rainy season in the year under report was an unfavorable one for planting out, but the Deputy Conservator has notwithstanding shown that on the whole the operations in this direction were successful. It is satisfactory to find that he has been able to reduce the cost of forming these plantations from rupees 30, to a little over rupees 22 per acre.

Communications.

115. The first section of the Ellichpur and Pili road has now been so far completed, that carts are said to be able to pass over it. This road was designed with the object of facilitating the export of forest produce from the Melghat to the plains, and the completion hereafter of the whole length of it will no doubt materially increase the forest revenues. The Deputy Conservator has very properly been giving his own attention to the repair of integral forest roads, and to the maintenance of wells in deserted villages, a point of great importance in the Melghat where the scarcity of water is one of the great difficulties to be contended against.

Unreserved Forests.

116. The following table exhibits the area of unreserved forests in each district:—

	Area in 1875-76		Added during the year. 1876-77.		Excluded or transferred to other heads.		Total remaining in 1876-77.	
	Sq M.	Acres	Sq. M.	Acres.	Sq. M.	Acres.	Sq. M.	Acres.
Northern Division—								
Melghat	1,100	...	...	...	300	...	800	...
Akola	264	168	13	138	8	95	269	211
Southern Division—								
Buldana	481	545	37	160	61	480	457	225
Wun	830	385	139	119	..	...	969	504
Basim	589	210	..	..	327	416	261	434
Total	3,266	28	189	417	697	351	2,758	94

Compared with the previous year there is a decrease in the area of these forests of 507 square miles and 574 acres due to the reduction in the Melghat unreserved forests of 300 square miles for the formation of the Gugamal reserve, and to changes in the area under cultivation in the other districts.

The unreserved forests in the Melghat were in June 1876 opened to the public for the unrestricted cutting of every description of tree and of all kinds of produce, subject only to the payment of duty on export. The result of this course has been the collection at the Nakas of Rs. 90,047-9-11 on exported produce. Of this sum Rs. 50,091-9-0 were collected on teakwood, being an increase of Rs. 34,551-5-6 in the collections on that description of wood in the preceding year. Rs. 39,056-0-11 were collected on other forest produce, which represents a falling-off under this head of Rs. 10,157-4-7.

Receipts and Expenditure.

117. The total receipts and charges on account of the reserved and unreserved forests were as follows:—

	Receipts.				Charges.		
	RS	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Reserved Northern division ...	81,067	14	7	...	33,809	9	8
Do. Southern do.	11,252	14	0	...	21,509	8	2
Total...	92,320	12	7	...	55,319	1	10
Unreserved Northern division ...	1,11,895	13	2	...	28,765	3	0
Do. Southern do.	48,919	1	11	...	10,489	2	11
Total...	1,60,814	15	1	...	39,254	5	11
Total of all forests ...	2,53,135	11	8	...	94,573	7	9

The surplus revenue during the year was thus Rs. 1,58,562-8-11, being Rs. 16,730-3-0 in excess of the surplus in the preceding year.

The increase in the receipts is attributed chiefly to the opening of the Melghat unreserved forests, to unrestricted cutting of timber and other produce as above described.

SECTION VI.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Coal explorations in Wun district.

118. The explorations under this head in the Wun district were closed in 1875, as mentioned in previous Administration Reports. The only outlay incurred by the Public Works Department in connection therewith during 1876-77 was on account of pillars erected to mark the sites of the different bore holes, and of establishment paid to look after the unsold machinery for coal boring operations at Pisgaon: the expenditure aggregated Rs. 506.

Lonar Lake.

119. Regarding the Lonar Lake in the Buldana district, the Deputy Commissioner writes:—

"The income from the Lonar Lake salts has risen from "Rs. 3,935 to Rs. 5,468, *i. e.*, there was a net increase "of Rs. 1,533.

"Taking into consideration the further reductions during "the year under report in the prices of the salts to bring them "down to marketable rates and the sales which were open all "through the year, against 9½ months of its predecessor, there "was no material improvement in the sale receipts.

"The salts were largely exported into the territories of His "Highness the Nizam, where they obtained readier sales than "in any other part of the surrounding country, but the trade "has slackened of late owing to prohibitory excise duties "which His Highness' Government have imposed on every "bandy (cart) of the lake produce which crosses their "boundary.

"Moreover, a portion of the salts annually reached some of "the markets of the adjoining Collectorates of the Bombay "Presidency, but owing to prevalence of famine in the Sou-"thern Mahratta country, the exports thither have also been "retarded.

"Combined with the partial failure of principal staple crops "in the southern portion of the district, I had anticipated a "gloomy prospect of ready sales for the produce of the "Lake, and they have since been realized."

No new stock was taken out of the Lake during the year under report:—

1*st*.—Because there was a large stock on hand.

2*nd*.—Because the *dulla* had not ripened in the wells.

3*rd*.—Because the *kuppal* and *papdi* were not deposited owing to scanty rain-fall at the Lake, and, lastly, the *papdi* could not be gathered, because its formation was prevented by untimely showers which washed away from time to time what little salt there was in the course of formation.

The expenditure on account of working the Lake, inclusive of the Tahsildar's fee, amounts to Rs. 810-3-8, against Rs. 1,565-6-8 in the previous year.

The latter item includes also the amount for working the Lake during that year.

SECTION VII.

MANUFACTURES.

120 There is nothing to add under this head to what has been stated in the last and preceding Reports, Berar, as was then mentioned, being essentially a non-manufacturing district.

NOTE.—1. The *dulla* consists of a close collection of acicular crystals between two compact surfaces.

2. The *kuppal* is a thin kind of *dulla* principally of a red colour.

3. The *papdi* is another description of pure white saline substance appearing in the first instance in the form of froth on the edge of the lake where it is afterwards deposited.

SECTION VIII.

TRADE

121. The statistics of the province as recorded during the year at the various registering stations, and as supplied by the Railway Company, are shown in the following figures —

		Value of Imports during 1876-77	Value of Exports during 1876-77	Total value 1876-77.	Total value 1875-76	Increase
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
By Road.	Central Provinces, (Northern and Eastern border)	19,19,186	17,01,786	36,20,972	21,99,176	14,21,796
	Central Provinces and Nizam's Dominions, (South-east and Southern border)	3,92,229	4,63,292	7,55,521	4,38,208	3,17,313
	Aurangabad and Jalna (Southern border)	21,33,131	11,53,668	32,86,799	31,82,868	1,03,931
		44,11,546	32,21,746	76,66,292	58,10,252	18,56,040
By Rail	Khandesh & Bombay, (Western border)	1,91,57,244	1,49,34,564	6,40,91,808	4,18,01,423	2,22,87,385
	Total	2,36,01,790	1,81,56,310	7,17,58,100	4,76,11,675	2,41,43,425

A comparison of these figures, with the corresponding returns of the preceding year, shows an increase in the value both of imports and exports as detailed below :—

	Imports.		Increase.	Decrease
	1875-76	1876-77		
By road ...	31,91,489	44,44,546	12,50,057	.
„ rail ...	1,92,45,627	1,91,57,244	...	88,383
Total...	2,24,40,116	2,36,01,790	Net increase..	11,61,674

	Exports.		Increase.
	1875-76.	1876-77.	
	26,15,763	32,21,746	6,05,983
By road ...	2,25,58,796	4,49,34,564	2,23,75,768
„ rail ...			
	2,51,74,559	4,81,56,310	2,29,81,751
Total ...			

The increase in exports by rail is accounted for by the large supplies of grain despatched to meet the demand in the famine districts. The following figures, supplied by the Rail-

way Company, show more particularly the trade under this head :—

	Exports.		
	Maunds of 80 lbs.	Maunds of 80 lbs.	Increase. Maunds.
	1875-76	1876-77.	
Wheat	211,060	1,323,197	1,112,137
Jowari and other grains . ..	194,245	1,704,502	1,510,257
Total ...	405,305	3,027,699	2,622,394

Fairs.

122. 41 Fairs were held during the year, of which, however, two had to be dispersed on the appearance of cholera in their vicinity. Police and conservancy establishments were duly maintained at these gatherings, and everything passed off satisfactorily. The largest Fair was, as formerly, at Deulgaon Raja in the Buldana district. It lasted for 25 days and was attended by about 130,000 persons. Goods to the estimated value of Rs. 3,82,838 were brought for sale, of which Rs. 1,27,612 worth changed hands.

SECTION IX.

PUBLIC WORKS.

I.—GENERAL

Staff.

123 The following changes occurred among the officers of the Public Works Department during the year :—

The officer for Berar Irrigation, Mr. Reade, and Mr. Dobbs, having proceeded during the year on furlough, the former has been replaced by the transfer, temporarily, from the North-Western Provinces, of Mr. Sheldon.

Mr. Lobb from the Military Works branch, and Mr. Scobie, from the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, have been added to the strength of the Engineer Establishment of this province, while Mr. Hamilton has re-joined from furlough.

The services of Mr Byrne, Assistant Engineer, have been dispensed with.

Budget allotment and expenditure.

124. The following were the grants sanctioned for Public Works in the year under report:—

	Rs.
Military	63,830
Agricultural	20,100
Civil Buildings	2,41,300
Communications	3,56,850
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	10,000
Establishment	2,03,920
Tools and Plant	4,000
Total...	9,00,000

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,34,304, being 81·59 per cent. of the sanctioned grant. This result is less favorable than in the two preceding years, when 89·2 and 90 per cent. respectively was expended.

The principal lapses occurred under the heads Agricultural, Civil Buildings, and Communications, and may be accounted for generally by insufficiency of establishments, and to the sanction of the Government of India to the formation of a third Division in Berar not having as yet been accorded.

In Civil Buildings the short expenditure is chiefly due to the grant-in-aid for school-houses in Berar having almost wholly lapsed, the local funds being unable to provide their quota, and in consequence applications for the grants-in-aid were not made: part of the lapse was due to savings on estimates; to delays caused by storms; and to the difficulty of obtaining materials from Bombay and Nagpur. Under the head Communications, the principal lapse is due to a delay in the commencement of the 4th Section of the Ellichpur-Pili road, the surveys and estimate of which could not, owing to a deficiency of establishment, be completed during the year. Lapses also occurred from the grants for the Bichhan river bridge; the raised causeway over the Penganga; and the bridge over the Morná river at Medsi—works requiring time and special care in construction. The lapse under Agricultural is explained hereafter under the head of Irrigation.

II.—MILITARY BUILDINGS.

125. The principal works which have been completed during the year under this head are the following:—

Extra accommodation for the Native Infantry Detachment at Akola.
Alterations to the Hingoli Arsenal.
Hospital for horses of the Artillery at Hingoli.

Constructing Store-room and Bells of Arms for the Artillery at Hingoli.
Improving Cavalry tank at Hingoli.
Roads, drains, and paths in the New Cavalry and Infantry Lines at Ellichpur.
Additional accommodation for the Native Infantry at Amraoti.

The above works appeared in the Report for 1875-76.

Additional accommodation for the Native Infantry at Akola.
New Powder Magazine for Infantry at Lingasugur.
Enlarging Bells of Arms for Infantry at Bolarum.

The following work, on which considerable progress was made, remained in hand at the end of the year, *viz.* :—

Re-roofing and improving the Artillery Hospital at Ellichpur.

III.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

126. *Amraoti.*—Completed :—

High school.
Converting old High school into a boarding-house for students.
Fencing High school compound.
Water-supply to Jail.

In progress :—

Nil.

Ellichpur.—Completed :—

Tahsili.
Lock-up.
Civil Hospital.

In progress :—

Restoring old water works of City.
Jailor's quarters and out-offices to Lock-up.

Akola.—Completed :—

Quarters for petty hospital establishment.
Witness shed for Small Cause Court.

Basim.—Completed :—

Civil Hospital with out-offices.
Assistant Engineer's bungalow.

Buldana.—Completed :—
Treasury and guard room for District Court House.
Witness shed for District Court House.

Khamgaon.—Completed :—
Witness shed for Small Cause Court.

Balapur.—In progress :—
Police Station House.

Panderkowra.—Completed :—
Tahsili.

Anjangaon.—Completed :—
Police Station.

Nandura.—Completed :—
Police Station

Mangrul Pir.—In progress :—
Tahsili

Chikalda.—Completed :—
Additions to Dispensary.

Malkapur.—Completed :—
Witness shed to Assistant Commissioner's Cutcherry.

Darwha.—In progress :—
Tahsili.

Yeotmal.—In progress :—
Wire fencing to Public Buildings.

Bolarum.—Completed :—
House for Superintending Engineer

Police Stations.—The following station houses were completed during the year, *viz* :—

Amraoti, Deulgaon Raja and Kulgaon, whilst one was still in progress at Balapur.

Verandahs were added to the Police Stations at Manora, Talegaon and Worki ; and verandahs with mat ceiling to the Reserve Police Lines at Ellichpur, Amraoti and Yeotmal.

Schools.—Grants-in-aid were made towards the construction of school-houses at :—

Ajar, Pandio and Ellichpur.

The greatest portion of the grant under this head lapsed owing to the inability of civil officers to contribute from

Local Funds towards the construction of more school-houses. It is much to be regretted that works of this nature should have been so much delayed, but all that can be said here is that the question in connection with the present low state of the Local Funds in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is under the Resident's most careful consideration.

IV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

127. *Akot-Shegaon Road.*—Metalling consolidated (14 miles). The road was opened for traffic in October.

Amrapur-Khamgaon Road.—Second section (17 miles long) completed, with the exception of spreading and consolidating the metalling.

Buldana-Chikhli Road.—Masonry work to bridges and culverts, as well as the metalling completed, and road opened for traffic during the rains.

Road from Yeotmal to Dhamangaon Railway Station.—The remaining portion of work on this road (29 miles long) completed and opened for traffic before the rainy season.

Ellichpur-Pili Road.—In the first section of this road (12 miles long) the earthwork for a length of 6 miles in the plains is completed and nearly all the masonry work. The estimate for the second and third sections not yet prepared, and of the fourth section not yet commenced. This road is in the Melghat over very hilly and difficult ground.

Khamgaon-Patur Road.—18 culverts and three-fourths of earthwork completed: this road is 33 miles long.

Chikhli-Mehkar Road.—The earthwork of this road, commenced during the year, has been completed: length 14 miles.

Reducing gradients, Akola-Basim Road.—Work commenced in the 28th mile, but only partially done.

Bridges.—The following works, which were referred to in last year's report, are still in progress:—

Bridge over Morna river at Medsi.
Masonry of piers and abutments nearly completed to spring level of arches.

Raised Causeway over the Penganga river at Kinnargaon.—Completed, with exception of key stone of 9th arch.

Raised Causeway over the Shànur river at Chowta.—Completed, with exception of earthwork and metalling.

Bridge across the river Bichhan at Ellichpur.—Foundation more than half done and superstructure commenced.

Branch road to Kurunja.—Commenced and two-thirds completed.

Rest-houses.—Rest-houses have been completed at the following places during the year :—

Kápsi, Wágholi, Andùra, Pulsool, Dhamangaon } These appeared in last year's progress report.

also one at Hingoli.

V.—LOCAL FUND WORKS.

128. The Budget allotment under this head, amounting to Rs. 3,16,642, was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Civil buildings	59,950
Communications	1,01,287
Agricultural	26,782
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	90,890
Establishments	37,183
Tools and Plant	1,550
Total ...	3,16,642

The expenditure during the year has only been Rs. 2,04,752, or 64·67 per cent. of the allotment, against 62·61 in the previous year.

129. The following are the chief works that were completed, or in progress, during the year :— Chief works completed and in progress.

AMRAOTI DISTRICT.

Completed works.

	Rs.
School-house at Badnera	1,841
Do. at Chandur	3,080
Constructing and roofing Chubutras for six bazaars	3,046

In progress.

	Rs.
Traveller's bungalow near Railway Station, Amraoti	3,098
Serai at Hiwarkhed	184
Six village schools at different places...	6,315
Constructing and roofing 15 Chubutras for bazaars at different localities ...	10,316

AKOLA DISTRICT.

Completed.

Six school-houses at different places...	4,070
Serai at Pathur	731
Two rest-houses at Balapur and Akot.	3,758

In progress.

Three school-houses	3,034
Four tanks in the district	6,845

In addition to the above, various improvements have been effected to towns and markets, repairs to school-houses, dispensaries and chowries, tanks and wells, serais, station and fair-weather roads, &c.

ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.

Completed.

	Rs.
Two school-houses	1,098
Middle Class School, Ellichpur ...	8,012
Improving Chikalda-ghat road ...	525
A channel to divert the drainage at Anjangaon	1,106
A well in Chandur bazaar... ...	1,500
A well in Wanosa bazaar	1,900
Sanding bazaar road	593

The want of town funds chiefly led to less being done in this district than otherwise might have been.

BULDANA DISTRICT.

Completed.

	Rs.
Four school-houses	6,608
Six Chowries	588
Serai at Sawargaon	75

	Rs.
Addition to local fund work-shed and wind-vane at Buldana ...	592
Sinking and deepening tanks and wells, &c.	1,707
Improvements to two Dâwk bungalows, including furniture... ...	7,026
Improving ghats and roads of all descriptions	4,030
Construction and improvements of Bazaar stalls at 27 different places.	16,209
Miscellaneous improvements to Civil Station, arboriculture, construction of Bunds, &c.	3,802
Repairs of all kinds, including petty repairs, repairs to school-houses, village tanks, and wells, and fair-weather roads, serais, pounds, &c...	6,389

WUN DISTRICT.

	Rs.
Repairing culverts and metalling a road at Yeotmal	1,701

Various minor works of local improvement and repairs

BASIM DISTRICT.

Completed.

	Rs.
School-house at Umarkhed ...	1,425
Distributing channels for Risod Tank	214
Sinking and building wells ...	270
Serais in villages	253
Constructing roads	2,140
Do. village roads ...	1,000
Do. bazaar stalls ...	800

Repairs.

	Rs.
Repairs to village schools ...	650
Do. to tank at Pusad ...	341
Do. to station roads ...	300
Do. to fair-weather roads ...	1,896
Do. to village roads ...	341
Do. to bazaar chubutras ...	200

VI.—WORKS CONSTRUCTED BY MEANS OF GRANTS-IN-AID.

AKOLA DISTRICT.

130. A well at Shegaon was constructed with the assistance of a grant-in-aid of Rs. 250: the villagers contributed a similar sum.

ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.

A well at Naigaon at a cost of Rs. 350, of which Rs. 150 was a grant-in-aid. A cattle trough at Janapur at a cost of Rs. 310, of which Rs. 110 was a grant-in-aid.

BULDANA DISTRICT.

Water storage of 12 different villages at a cost of Rs. 2,730, of which Rs. 1,365 formed grants-in-aid: similar sums were contributed by the people. These grants are being now much more frequently applied for, and the money is, it is believed, honestly applied to the works for which it is given.

VII.—RAILWAYS

131. The Khamgaon line was closed from the 16th July to the 14th December, and was as usual worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, the receipts and disbursements during the calendar year 1876, being as follows:—

Receipts.

Through the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

	RS.	A.	P.
Coaching	1,473	3	0
Goods	30,655	13	0
Electric Telegraph	91	8	0
Lorry service	1,267	14	5
Miscellaneous receipts	59	4	0
Total ...	33,547	10	5

Expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.
Payments to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for working expenses	20,601	14	3
Maintenance	2,773	2	8
Total ...	23,375	0	11
Net profit ...	10,172	9	6

or about 2·10 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 4,85,054, against* 2·61 in 1875 and 2·86 in 1874. The falling-off in the receipts was caused partly by a short cotton crop, but also to some extent by considerable supplies of cotton having in the course of trade been diverted from Khamgaon to Shegaon, which is on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

AMRAOTI LINE.

This line was kept open by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and maintained by this department until the close of the official year. The receipts and disbursements during the calendar year 1876 were as follows:—

Receipts.

Through the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	7,772	2	0
Goods	61,105	9	0
Sundries	202	3	0
Total...	69,079	14	0

Expenditure.

Payments to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for

	Rs.	A.	P.
Working expenses	45,774	8	0
Maintenance	3,089	9	11
Total ...	48,864	1	11
Net profit ...	20,215	12	1

or about 4·62 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 4,37,278, against 2·96 in 1875: this improved result indicates a growing traffic on the line, notwithstanding the bad cotton season† of 1876, and the additional levy of 3 pies per maund on goods imposed to cover the loss in working during the slack season.

* NOTE.—At pages 70 and 71 of the last Report the percentages of profit on the capital outlay on the Khamgaon and Amraoti lines were shown at 4·27 and 5·67 per cent. respectively. These percentages were calculated on figures received from the Deputy Accountant General's Office, referring to the financial year, and contained adjustments which did not at the time appear in the Public Works Department accounts.

† The cotton season referred to here and in the preceding page is the cotton season of 1875-76.

VIII.—TELEGRAPH.

132. The Telegraph offices, which in the preceding year were worked at a loss to the Imperial Revenues of Rs 3,304-9-4, have during the year under report earned a clear profit of Rs. 2,047-11-5. This very satisfactory result is due no doubt to the large and unprecedented trade which was carried on in supplying grain from the Hyderabad Assigned Districts to the famine districts of Western and Southern India.

The following table shows the particulars of the work in each of these offices, as compared with the preceding year :—

Places.		Number of offices	Number of messages received	Number of messages despatched	Receipts during the year.			Charges during the year.			Profit.			Loss.		
					Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.
Amraoti		1	3,900	3,003	4,399	0	0	2,940	15	3	1,458	0	9	..	..	..
Akola .		1	1,175	853	1,353	4	0	1,525	5	4	..	.	.	172	1	4
Shegaon .. .		1	1,028	697	1,100	4	0	888	11	0	211	9	0	...	.	
Khamgaon .		1	2,869	2,022	2,428	4	0	2,162	4	0	266	0	0	...	..	.
Akot . .		1	877	674	765	0	0	480	13	0	284	3	0	..	..	..
Total for.	1876-77 .	5	10,149	7,249	10,045	12	0	7,998	0	7	2,219	12	9	172	1	4
	1875-76	5	6,199	4,157	5,616	0	0	8,920	9	4	..	.		3,304	9	4

SECTION X.

IRRIGATION.

133. The original budget allotment for works of this class was Rs. 19,800, of which about 27 per cent. were utilized.

Funds provided for restoration of the Talegaon tank were not expended in full, as work was begun late in the year. The restoration of tanks at Phunmari and Ambona was not taken up : in the former case because the villagers declined to contribute half the cost, and in the latter case, owing to departure on furlough of Mr. Reade, the Irrigation Engineer.

The following works were completed during the year, *viz.*:—

Improving tank at Kutása;
Restoring tank at Káyar;

and the following were in progress:—

Restoring tank at Ghusar.
Constructing tank at Buldana.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Statement of receipts and expenditure.

134. The subjoined statement shows, in a concise form, under major heads, the actual receipts and disbursements in connection with the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876-77 as compared with the preceding year. The figures in this statement are, as formerly, taken from the accounts recorded up to date, and are subject to modification hereafter by any adjustments that may be effected prior to the final closure of the books. The Deputy Accountant General has explained, however, that the further adjustments to be made relate chiefly to home charges, such as stores, furlough allowances and pensions, the cost of which is adjusted on receipt of quarterly statements furnished by the India Office to the Comptroller General, and that so far as the revenue accounts of the Hyderabad As-

signed Districts are concerned the figures now given may be

	RECEIPTS.	Actuals, 1875-76.				Actuals, 1876-77.				Increase.				Decrease.			
										Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
	CIVIL DEPT.																
I	Land Revenue	67,09,731	5	1	61	33,570	15	4	11	.	.			5,76,163	3	2	
III	Forest	2,32,782	0	7		2,53,135	11	8		20,353	11	1		..	...	...	
IV	Excise on Spirits and Drugs . .	9,80,547	3	9		10,22,915	15	9		35,368	12	0		...	.	...	
VII	Salt	65,000	0	0		65,000	0	0			.			..	.	.	
IX	Stamps .	1,30,100	7	0		4,47,624	3	6		17,523	12	6		..		.	
XIII	Law and Justice	1,13,723	15	0		1,16,455	0	8		2,731	1	8		..		.	
XIV	Police	4,726	13	3		21,908	3	3						9,818	10	0	
XV	Education	18,148	10	4		18,168	7	1		19	8	9		..		.	
XVI	Interest .	2,928	11	1		2,441	15	1			.	.		496	12	0	
XVII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation Retired and Compassionate Allowances					304	0	4		304	0	4		.			
XVIII	Miscellaneous	44,605	4	7		66,737	13	8		22,132	9	1		.		.	
	Total Civil Dept.	80,11,307	4	8		81,51,262	2	11		96,453	7	5		5,86,478	9	2	
	Military Department, Hyderabad Contgt	18,952	14	8		23,267	0	0		9,886	15	6		5,572	14	2	
	P W DEPARTMENT.																
	REVENUE—(Proper.)																
	Public Works Revenue.	6,468	0	0		1,531	7	5		.	.			1,936	8	7	
	Total P W Dept Revenue—(Proper.)	6,468	0	0		4,531	7	5		..		.		1,936	8	7	
	P W DEPARTMENT.																
	STATE RAILWAYS																
	Receipts on Capital and Revenue Accounts	1,44,981	0	2		1,11,148	11	6		..	...			33,832	8	4	
	Total P W Dept (State Railways)	1,44,981	0	2		1,11,148	11	6		...	.	.		33,832	4	8	
	Grand Total Receipts	88,11,709	3	6		82,80,209	5	10		1,06,339	6	11		6,27,820	4	7	

considered complete :—

	DISBURSEMENTS.	Actuals, 1875-76.				Actuals, 1876-77.				Increase.				Decrease			
	CIVIL DEPT.									Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
2	Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	1,396	3	9		1,978	5	9		582	2	0					
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	22,820	3	2		8,405	12	4						14,414	6	10	
4	Land Revenue	15,01,273	10	9		14,02,871	5	11						1,01,366	4	10	
5	Forest	94,199	5	10		94,652	1	8		3,152	11	10					
9	Salt																
11	Stamps	9,927	9	5		9,623	5	9						304	3	8	
15	Administration	1,85,923	2	5		1,86,827	4	10		904	2	5					
16	Minor Departments	21,254	15	9		12,339	8	9						8,915	7	0	
17	Law and Justice	2,61,788	14	8		2,70,571	8	8		8,782	10	0					
18	Police	5,07,505	4	9		5,08,518	5	9		1,013	1	0					
20	Education, Science and Art	2,31,212	14	11		2,23,554	7	9						7,659	7	2	
21	Ecclesiastical	6,046	8	3		8,936	5	3		2,889	13	0					
22	Medical Services	1,02,179	11	10		1,09,629	6	11		7,449	11	1					
23	Stationery and Printing	17,196	15	4		44,106	4	11						3,390	10	5	
25	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	1,73,502	3	6		1,64,374	1	3						9,128	2	3	
26	Superannuation Retired and Compassionate allowances	20,242	3	3		19,764	1	4						477	11	11	
27	Miscellaneous	1,50,207	3	11		73,405	13	1						76,801	6	10	
	Total Civil Dept	35,37,532	3	6		31,32,558	6	11		24,471	3	4		2,22,447	15	11	
	Military Department, Hyderabad Contgt	27,72,573	8	6		29,15,508	12	2		2,10,367	15	10		67,432	12	2	
	P. W. DEPARTMENT, (Ordinary.)																
	Public Works Department, (Ordinary)	8,11,266	1	9		7,34,810	6	5						76,455	11	4	
	Total P. W. Dept, (Ordinary)	8,11,266	1	9		7,34,810	6	5						76,455	11	4	
	P. W. DEPARTMENT.																
	STATE RAILWAYS.																
	P. W. Department, (State Railways)	99,458	15	7		62,793	6	0						36,665	9	7	
	Total P. W Dept. (State Railways.)	99,458	15	7		62,793	6	0						36,665	9	7	
	Grand Total Expndt.	70,20,830	13	4		68,52,670	15	6		2,34,842	3	2		4,03,002	1	0	

There was thus a decrease in the year under report in receipts of Rs. 5,21,500 and in expenditure of Rs. 1,68,160, while the surplus revenue amounted to Rs. 14,37,538, as against Rs. 17,90,878 in 1875-76.

The above figures do not include the receipts and charges of local funds. Adding these the result is as follows :—

Receipts.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	RS.	RS.
1. Civil, Military, and Public Works Department...	88,11,709	82,90,209
2. Local Funds...	10,40,566	9,34,592
Total receipts...	98,52,275	92,24,801

Charges.		
1. Civil, Military, and Public Works Department	70,20,831	68,52,671
2. Local Funds, including Hyderabad Contingent Funds	16,17,169	8,80,315
Total charges...	86,38,000	77,32,986

The heavy charges under Local Funds in 1875-76 were, as explained in the last report, a mere nominal increase, a sum of Rs. 5,86,667, representing the balance of village expense funds of 1874-75, having been transferred to general revenues under the heading of Land Revenue.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Land Revenue.

135. The amount credited to this head during the year under report was Rs. 61,33,571, as against Rs. 67,09,734 in the preceding year, being a nominal decrease of Rs. 5,76,163. Deducting, however, for the sake of comparison the balance of previous year's village expense receipts as referred to above, *viz.*, Rs. 5,86,667, we then find that there was an actual increase in the land revenue of 1876-77 as credited in the accounts of Rs. 10,504.

The figures given below show how this increase was distributed between ordinary and miscellaneous revenue :—

	Actuals, 1875-76.	Recorded to date 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Ordinary revenue	52,67,759	52,69,995	2,236	...
2. Miscellaneous	26,769	35,663	8,894	...
3. Village expenses receipts add.	8,28,539	8,27,913	...	626
4. Balance of previous year's village expenses receipts ...	5,86,667	...	...	5,86,667
Total...	67,09,734	61,33,571	11,130	5,87,293

136. The following statement shows the gross and net revenue demand for the year under report as recorded by the Commissioner in his returns :— Gross and net land revenue.

Districts.	Gross demand.	Remissions.	Remainder.	Deductions				Net demand.
				Revenue not collected by Government.		Revenue collected by Government.		
				Alienated land revenue, Jagirs and Enams.	Rent free land of Village and Purgunnah Officers.	Village expenses, including Purgunah Russoons.	Total deductions.	
Amraoti ...	15,62,149	...	15,62,149	47,222	...	2,00,319	2,47,541	13,14,608
Akola ...	18,19,433	...	18,19,433	44,962	569	2,33,718	2,79,249	15,40,184
Ellichpur ...	9,48,199	...	9,48,199	33,190	15,721	1,18,974	1,67,885	7,80,314
Buldana ...	9,55,046	...	9,55,046	47,037	138	1,30,851	1,78,026	7,77,020
Wun ...	4,65,849	...	4,65,849	16,638	...	60,164	76,802	3,89,047
Basim ...	5,77,859	...	5,77,859	46,867	1,885	75,937	1,24,689	4,53,170
Total ...	63,28,535	...	63,28,535	2,35,916	18,313	8,19,963	10,74,192	52,54,343

4·02 per cent. of the gross demand as above is alienated in jagcers and enams, 2·80 per cent. is absorbed in pensions paid to Deshmukhs and Deshpandias who are ex-officials of Pergunnahs, 10·50 is expended in collection, and 82·68 per cent. is received by Government as the net revenue.

Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease in the land revenue demand of the Amraoti, Ellichpur and Basim districts aggregating Rs. 20,509, while in the other three districts an increase is reported of Rs. 13,993, leaving the net decrease in the Province at Rs. 6,516.

The decrease under this head is due to the falling-off in cultivation remarked on at para. 95. There is no reason to suppose that this decrease is of a permanent character.

Balances of land revenue.

137. The balances of land revenue outstanding at the close of the year, and the progress made in collecting arrears are shown in the following table:—

Districts.	Balance of former years.	Remitted during the year by authority.	Remaining.	Balance of 1876-77.	Total.	Explanation		No. of defaulters coerced.	Amount of arrears for recovery of which coercion was resorted to.	Area of holdings sold for default.	
						In train of liquidation.	Irrecoverable.			Ancestral.	Self acquired.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs	Acres	Acres
Amraoti. . . .	5,586		5,586	5,569	11,155	7,123	4,032	111	3,244	...	1,401
Akola .. .	2,504	.	2,504	3,169	5,673	3,269	2,404	39	292	...	...
Ellichpur	19,423	...	19,423	8,987	28,410	20,018	8,392	19	666	122	302
Buldana	8,560	.	8,560	223	8,783	223	8,560	5	99	...	...
Wun	2,903		2,903	1,751	4,654	2,060	2,594	...	...	...	...
Basim .. .	6,607	..	6,607	3,766	10,373	3,766	6,607	13	176	...	401
Total ...	45,583	...	45,583	23,465	69,048	36,459	32,589	187	4,477	122	2,104

It will be observed from the above that of the total amount in default, *viz.*, Rs. 69,048, Rs. 45,583 are on account of former years, and Rs. 23,465 on account of the present year, while Rs. 36,459 are in train of liquidation and Rs. 32,589 reported to be irrecoverable.

The Officiating Commissioner writes in explanation of this as follows:—

"Of the Amraoti balance of Rs. 11,155, Rs. 4,234 were realized since the close of the year, Rs. 3,889 is in course of recovery, and Rs. 4,032 is considered irrecoverable.

Of the Akola balance of Rs. 5,673, Rs. 1,657 have since been realized, Rs. 1,612 is in course of recovery, and Rs. 2,404 is considered irrecoverable.

Of the Ellichpur balance of Rs. 28,410, Rs. 20,017 will be collected by the end of June of this year, as the last revenue instalment of the Melghat is not due till then, and the balance—Rs. 8,392—is irrecoverable.

The Buldana balance—irrecoverable—is Rs. 8,560, and it appertains to former year's balances: the balance for the year is Rs. 223 only: some of this has since been realized, and the balance—Rs. 193—will shortly be collected.

Of the Wun balance of Rs. 4,654, Rs. 2,060 are in train of liquidation, and the remainder—Rs. 2,594—is considered irrecoverable.

Of the Basim balance of Rs. 10 373, Rs. 3,766 are in course of collection, and the remainder—Rs. 6,607—is irrecoverable.

In the Amraoti district 111 defaulters were coerced, but their property was not sold; in most cases attachments were sufficient. The coercive measures adopted were attachment of property and right of occupancy of land, and the class of persons coerced were chiefly Kunbis.

In the Akola district 39 persons were coerced for long standing arrears. The measures adopted were attachment and sale of moveable and immoveable property, and the classes against whom processes were issued were chiefly Kunbis and Mussalmans.

In the Ellichpur district no coercive measures beyond an order of attachment in a few cases were necessary for 1876-77: coercive measures were only resorted to for the recovery of old balances.

In the Buldana district there were four coercions for the recovery of Rs. 59 of land revenue.

In the Wun district there was no necessity for resorting to coercion and no holdings, either ancestral or self-acquired, were sold in default.

In the Basim district 13 persons were coerced: all had their holdings sold for default, which consisted of 400 acres of self-acquired land. The persons coerced were chiefly Kunbis."

The area of land sold for arrears was 2,226 acres, of which 122 acres were ancestral, and 2,104 acres self-acquired property. This compares unfavorably with the preceding year, in which only 103 acres of ancestral, and 993 acres of self-acquired property were sold.

SOURCES OF PROVINCIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

Forest.

138. The particulars under this head have already been given at para. 109, where it is shown that there was a net increase in the receipts of the Forest Department during the year of Rs. 20,354, due chiefly to larger exports of produce from the unreserved forests in the Melghat.

Excise on spirits and drugs

139. The excise revenue in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is derived, as Government is well aware, from—

1.—The monopoly of vend of country spirits, and tari, farmed annually at auction.

2.—Licenses granted for the vend of spirits manufactured in the country according to the European method, or imported from abroad.

3.—Licenses granted at auction for retail vend of drugs, *viz.*, opium and ganja.

The number of liquor shops was increased during the year from 1,588 to 1,754, while the revenue realized from this source amounted to Rs. 8,43,744, as against Rs. 7,85,850 in 1875-76, being an increase of Rs. 57,894.

The number of opium shops was increased by one, making in all 512 shops for the sale of this drug from which a revenue of Rs. 1,74,495 was realized, as against Rs. 1,56,352 in the preceding year.

The following figures show the variations in each district in the abkari revenue :—

Districts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Amraoti	1,85,887	1,78,375	...	7,512
Akola	1,79,575	2,17,575	38,000	...
Ellichpur	1,81,550	1,71,046	...	10,504
Buldana	74,450	95,560	21,110	...
Wun	*1,32,993	1,37,087	4,094	..
Basim	31,395	44,101	12,706	...
	7,85,850	8,43,744	75,910	18,016
		Deduct decrease...	18,016	...
		Net increase...	57,894	...

In reference to these variations the Officiating Commissioner has remarked as follows :—

"The Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, accounts for the decrease in his district to the establishment of liquor shops on the borders of the Wardha district in the Central Provinces, forming the eastern boundaries of two of his principal talukas. The shops in the Central Provinces are kept open till 8 P. M., and to those regardless of time, the hour indicated is a very elastic limit, while the shops on our side must close at sunset. The Deputy Commissioner further states that the value of the liquor contracts has been steadily decreasing of late years : the speculation mania raised it far beyond its natural level ten years ago, and he believes that it is now at a fair level."

"The Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpur, attributes the decrease in his district to over-speculation in the previous year, and also to the fact of the crops of the present year being unfavorable, compared with the year preceding. This last, however, is scarcely a valid reason, for it was impossible for the purchasers to speculate at the time of the sales, which are in anticipation of the year to which they refer, what the crops for the coming year would be. At the beginning of the year under report the price of all necessaries of life had fallen as above shown, and this would I should have thought led to an increase in Abkari revenue, as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, Akola, and noted in the next para. of this report."

"The largest increase in the sales of the excise contract is in the Akola district : the Deputy Commissioner supposes that the bidders had reason to believe that there was a margin on the working of the farms for 1875-76 which justified their bidding more for them. The prices of all necessaries of life too had fallen very much at the time, and it was presumed that there would be more money left for liquor and similar luxuries. The next increase is in the Buldana district, and it is accounted for as follows by the Deputy Commissioner" :—

"Nine shops for the vend of country spirits were added to those of the previous year, and thus they number 126, against 117 : besides these there were 46 shops for the vend of Tari which were let out for Rs. 2,005, against 45 shops in the previous year with a revenue of Rs. 1,330."

"The increase in the Basim district is on account of an increase of 18 shops over the previous year, and this the Deputy Commissioner says is due entirely to the Mangrul taluka which caused a large tract of land to be transferred to the district and with it a corresponding number of shops."

"The increase in the Wun district is small, and does not seem to call for any remark. It seems, however, that the Contractors paid too dear for some of their contracts, and have lost considerably thereby."

Opium.

140. Proposals have lately been submitted by the Resident for the re-organization of the system of collecting the opium revenue in Berar, with a view to assimilating it more closely to the Imperial system now in force in the adjoining districts of the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces. It is hoped that by the adoption of the proposals on this head now before the Government of India, a decided check will be put on the smuggling operations which it is believed were carried on to a considerable extent from Berar during the year under report.

The actual receipts under the heading of Excise credited in the accounts for 1876-77 were Rs. 10,22,916, being an increase of Rs. 33,369 on the actual receipts in the preceding year.

Salt.

141. As explained in the last report, the share of salt revenue due to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts has been fixed by the Government of India at the annual sum of Rs. 65,000, and this sum has been duly adjusted in the accounts.

Stamps.

142. The actual amount brought to credit under this head in the Deputy Accountant General's accounts during the year was Rs. 4,47,624, as against Rs. 4,30,100 in 1875-76, showing an increase in the receipts of Rs. 17,524.

The receipts on account of the various descriptions of stamps are shown as follows by the Commissioner :—

	RS.
Impressed stamps	1,39,731
Court Fees do.	2,87,214
Hundi do.	6,933
Receipt do.	10,482
Penalties	2,598
Total	4,46,958

There was a clear increase in the stamp revenue of each district with the exception of Akola, where there was a decrease amounting to Rs. 5,514.

Law and Justice.

143. The revenue under this head remained steady, as shown by the following results :—

	RS.
Recorded figures of 1876-77 ...	1,16,455
Actuals in 1875-76	1,13,724
Increase in 1876-77 ...	2,731

The above increase arises under the following heads :—

	Increases.	Rs.
1.	Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	1,794
2.	Court fees realized in cash ...	7
3.	Registration fees under Act VIII. of 1871	1,842
4.	General fees, fines, and forfeitures	5,002
5.	Miscellaneous	1,020
	Total ...	9,665
	Less decreases as under :—	
6.	Sales proceeds of jail labor and manufactures, and receipts on account of convict labor ...	2,564
7.	Other items	4,370
	Total ...	6,934

Police.

144. Under this head there was a decrease of Rs. 9,819 due chiefly to a reduction in the scale of contributions by Municipalities. The actual sum credited was Rs. 24,908, against Rs. 34,727 in 1875-76.

Education.

145. The receipts were almost the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 18,168, against Rs. 18,149 in 1875-76. School fees increased by Rs. 443, while there was a decrease of Rs. 278 in the sale of books and of Rs. 146 in Fines and Miscellaneous items.

Miscellaneous receipts.

146. These receipts amounted to Rs. 66,738, against Rs. 44,605 in 1875-76, or an increase of Rs. 22,133.

Many of the items under this head are of a fluctuating character, and vary yearly : the causes of the increase in the year under report are shown below :—

	Increases.	Rs.
1.	Gain by Exchange	30,452
2.	Second Commission on Money Orders...	7
3.	Sale of old materials ...	207
4.	Unclaimed deposits	7,149
5.	Printing Press receipts ...	73
6.	Other items	106
7.	Produce of Lonar Lake ...	1,533
	Total ...	39,527

Less decreases.

		Rs.
8.	Premium on Bills	13,964
9.	Do. on Money Orders ...	993
10.	Lapsed Money Orders ...	168
11.	Receipts on account of experimental Cotton factory ...	5
12.	Contributions for Pensions ...	325
13.	Fees, fines, and forfeitures ...	1,610
14.	Miscellaneous receipts ...	330
	Total ...	17,395

The sum of Rs. 30,452 is the difference of gain by exchange in the two years 1875-76 and 1876-77. It is simply a nominal item. In 1876-77 the gain under this head was Rs. 42,687, which accrued from the following sources, *viz.*, gain in paying Rs. 13,50,000 of the Berar surplus to His Highness the Nizam's Government at the same rate at which the season bills were sold, *viz.*, Halli Sicca Rs. 114-12-11 per 100 Government Rs.—Rs. 24,238-2-10, and gain in payments into the Political, from the Civil Treasury of Rs. 9,39,662-1-9 in adjustment of account current transactions in December 1876 and January 1877 at the above rate of exchange, *viz.*, Rs. 16,870-14-2. These entries are however merely book transfers made to balance the accounts. In other words, in remitting money from Berar, the Civil Treasury is debited with the loss on exchange, which this year amounted on 30 lacs to Rs. 39,695-4-4, and in disposing of a portion of these funds, by transference to the Political Treasury, and in paying the surplus balance to His Highness' Government, an adjustment of the exchange rates has been effected in the accounts of the Civil Treasury. Gain on Money Orders, issued at the market rate of exchange for bills, yielded Rs. 1,114, or Rs. 758 in excess of the year 1875-76. In regard to item No. 8 the premium on bills was quite nominal, amounting only to Rs. 4, or Rs. 13,964 less than the amount realized in the previous year. The other items call for no remark.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

147. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 23,267, against Rs. 18,953 in the past year. They are chiefly on account of sale proceeds of unserviceable stores, cast horses, bullocks, &c.

PUBLIC WORKS.

148. The receipts under this head are chiefly composed of rents for public buildings. They amounted to Rs. 4,531, as compared with Rs. 6,468 in 1875-76.

STATE RAILWAYS.

149. The revenue realized from the working of the two Railways amounted to Rs. 1,11,149, or Rs. 33,832 less than the previous year.

These Railways have been referred to more particularly at para. 131. The above account is for the financial year ending 31st March 1877, while the account submitted by the Public Works Department refers to the calendar year of 1876.

DISBURSEMENTS, CIVIL.

150. The charges for the year exclusive of local funds aggregate Rs. 68,52,671. The following comparative table shows the expenditure of 1876-77 as compared with 1875-76:—

Charges.	1	2	3	4
	Actuals, 1875-76.	Recorded figures. 1876-77	Increase in 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Civil	33,37,532	31,39,559	...	1,97,973
2. Military...	27,72,574	29,15,509	1,42,935	...
3. Public Works Ordinary ..	8,03,018	7,34,304	...	68,714
4. Coal mining operations ...	8,248	506	...	7,742
5. State Railways	99,459	62,793	...	36,666
Total ...	70,20,831	68,52,671	1,42,935	3,11,095

Of the decrease of Rs. 1,97,973 in civil charges, a saving of Rs. 1,01,360 was effected under Land Revenue expenditure, Rs. 14,414 under Refunds and Drawbacks, Rs. 7,659 under Education, Science and Art, Rs. 3,390 under Stationery and Printing charges, and Rs. 9,128 under Allowances and Assignments. On the other hand under Forests, Law and Justice, Police,

Medical services and Ecclesiastical charges, the expenditure was more than the previous year. The military charges increased from Rs. 27,72,574 in 1875-76 to Rs. 29,15,509, or by Rs. 1,42,935 chiefly under the heads of Compensation for dearness of grain, Ordnance stores, Miscellaneous services, including Furlough payments and pensions to natives. Under Public Works ordinary charges there is a saving of Rs. 76,455 and under State Railways Rs. 36,665. Under the heading of Miscellaneous there is a saving of Rs. 76,801, of which Rs. 55,041 accrued in supply bills sold on Berar in remitting to Hyderabad, the cost of these being Rs. 27,379, as against Rs. 82,420 in 1875-76. The saving is partly on account of the Bills having being sold at more favorable rates, and partly to their having been issued to the extent of 30 instead of 40 lacs as in the preceding year. On the whole, there is a saving in the total expenditure of the Province of Rs. 1,68,160, as compared with the previous year's expenditure.

Local Funds.

151. The following is an abstract summary of the total income and expenditure of the several local funds, contrasted with the previous year's figures :—

Class of Funds.	Income.						Expenditure.					
	1875-76			1876-77.			1875-76.			1876-77.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P
1 Public Works Funds	3,13,546	6	2	2,26,700	9	1	4,12,305	11	3	2,52,598	4	1
2 Police Funds	3,59,159	15	10	3,40,528	8	6	3,03,027	10	1	2,97,808	14	0
3 Education Funds	87,276	7	6	82,765	12	5	98,026	8	8	84,839	10	2
4 Hyderabad Contingent Bazar Funds	1,22,632	4	1	1,18,949	7	8	1,10,466	2	8	1,17,383	8	5
5 Village expense Fund	51	6	11				5,86,719	2	2			
6 Miscellaneous Funds	82,869	12	3	1,00,084	9	10	29,310	5	1	55,320	4	11
7 Municipal Fund	75,029	11	2	65,563	8	5	77,313	10	3	72,364	6	8
Total	10,40,565	15	11	9,34,592	7	11	16,17,169	2	2	8,80,315	0	3
8 Opening Balance	16,70,046	13	1	10,93,443	10	10						...
9 Closing do. ..							10,93,443	10	10	11,47,721	2	6
Grand Total	27,10,612	13	0	20,28,036	2	9	27,10,612	13	0	20,28,036	2	9

The large decrease in the expenditure of 1876-77 (see item 8 column 5), as compared with the previous year, is

---

NOTE.—The loss by exchange in remitting the 30 lacs amounted in all to Rs. 39,695-4-4, but Rs. 14,073-12-0 is on account of bills drawn in April 1877, and is debited in the accounts for 1877-78, while a loss of Rs. 1,757-8-10 accruing on Bills of 1875-76 has been debited in the accounts now submitted, thereby making the item Rs. 27,379 as above.

nominal, and is explained by the circumstance that village expense receipts and charges are now adjusted under Land revenue, and the expenditure of Rs. 5,86,719-2-2 shown against village expense fund in column 4, item No. 5 above, was the balance on 1st April 1875 written off to the credit of land revenue in the accounts for 1875-76. To institute a correct comparison between the expenditure of the two years it is necessary to make the following deduction :—Local fund expenditure in 1875-76, as shown in table above, *vide* item 8 column 4 is Rs. 16,17,169

Deduct item 5 column 4 village expenses	5,86,719
Net expenditure in 1875-76 ...	10,30,450
Local fund charges in 1876-77, *vide* item 8, column 5	8,80,315
Decrease of expenditure in 1876-77...	1,50,135

Public Works Funds include the road and town fund: the details of the receipts composing Item No. 1, Columns 2 and 3, are as under :—

Receipts.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Recorded figures 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77
	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1. Road Fund	85,673	73,462	12,211
2. Town do.	2,27,873	1,53,239	74,634
Total...	3,13,546	2,26,701	86,845

Net decrease in 1876-77, Rs. 86,845.

Charges.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Recorded figures 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Road Fund	93,514	67,259	26,255
4. Town do.	3,18,792	1,85,339	1,33,453
Total...	4,12,306	2,52,598	1,59,708

Net decrease in 1876-77 Rs. 1,59,708.

The falling-off in receipts of the town fund arises from reduction in the rate of taxation from 2 to 1 per cent., and also to the poorer classes having been exempted altogether from this taxation.

Working of the Money Order Department.

152. The following summary shows the transactions of the Money Order Department in the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

Years.	Orders issued.		Orders paid.		Proceeds.		
	Number.	Value	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Lapsed orders.	Total columns 5 and 6.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1875-76 ...	11,691	5,41,375	2,012	75,459	6,058	258	6,316
1876-77 ..	10,212	4,48,455	1,881	84,484	5,073	90	5,163
Increase ...	...	...	...	9,025	...	...	...
Decrease ...	1,479	92,920	131	...	985	168	1,153

This statement refers to issues and payments of Inland Money Orders only. The figures of 1876-77 show that the issues have fallen off both in the number and value of orders, while the payments have exceeded those of the previous year in amount only, the number of orders paid in 1876-77 being less than the number of orders paid in 1875-76.

The largest decreases occur in Hyderabad, Ellichpur, and Amraoti.

The following figures give the fluctuation in each district for issues :—

Decreases.

		RS.	A.	P.	
1. Hyderabad	...	77,998	9	0	
2. Ellichpur...	...	19,107	7	0	
3. Amraoti ...	...	10,104	4	0	
4. Wun ...	...	2,775	1	0	
					1,09,985 5 0

Less increase.

		Rs.	A.	P.			
5.	Basim	6,144	11	0			
6.	Bolarum	5,345	15	0			
7.	Akola	2,875	6	0			
8.	Buldana	2,699	3	0			
					17,065	3	0
	Net decrease...				92,920	2	0

And for orders paid the fluctuations are as under:—

Increases.

		Rs.	A.	P.			
1.	Amraoti	8,418	3	0			
2.	Hyderabad	2,583	2	0			
3.	Akola	1,283	3	0			
4.	Bolarum	1,192	3	0			
5.	Wun	201	15	0			
					13,678	10	0

Less Decreases.

6.	Ellichpur	3,215	1	0			
7.	Buldana	769	13	0			
8.	Basim	668	10	0			
					4,653	8	0
	Net increase ...				9,025	2	0

153. The increase in the amount of orders paid in the Amraoti district is due chiefly to the circumstance of remittances from the famine-stricken districts in the Bombay Presidency for the purchase of grain at Amraoti. Cause of increase.

The average amount of each Inland Money Order was Rs. 43-14-8 in 1876-77, against Rs. 46-4-11 in the preceding year.

Profits of the Department.

154. The annual profits of the Department since its formation are shown in the following table :—

Number	Years.	Commission and lapsed Orders.			Charges.			Profits.		
	1	2			3			4		
		Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.
1	1867-68 ...	2,009	6	0	1,696	9	0	312	13	0
2	1868-69 .	2,422	1	0	1,974	8	6	447	8	6
3	1869-70 ...	3,289	12	0	2,749	2	5	540	9	7
4	1870-71 .	4,940	13	0	2,101	9	9	2,839	3	3
5	1871-72 ...	7,509	5	0	2,546	12	4	4,962	8	8
6	1872-73 ..	16,909	11	0	3,696	13	1	13,212	13	11
7	1873-74 ...	13,374	8	0	4,830	15	1	8,543	8	11
8	1874-75	6,306	12	0	2,028	4	1	4,278	7	11
9	1875-76 ...	6,316	6	0	1,861	4	1	4,455	1	11
10	1876-77 ..	5,163	1	0	2,383	13	9	2,779	3	3
	Total .	68,241	11	0	25,869	12	1	42,371	14	11

With regard to the apparent profit to the department in 1876-77 of Rs. 2,779-3-3, it is necessary to explain that this sum will eventually disappear when the Money Orders drawn by the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on other Presidencies, and Provinces, come to be adjusted under the rules in force, by which this Administration is debited one per cent. on orders paid on its account beyond the province, as described in para. 193 of last year's report. The practical effect of this mode of adjustment may be exemplified as under :—

	RS.	A.	P.
The orders issued on other Provinces amounted to Rs. 4,35,671-1-0 on this amount commisson at one per cent. is	4,356	11	4
against which there is a set off of one per cent. commission on orders amounting to Rs. 71,562 paid by Berar on account of other Provinces, *viz.*, ...	715	9	11
which leaves a charge of ... ... against Berar exclusive of charges	3,641	1	5

NOTE.—The difference between the figures now given for 1875-76, and those quoted at page 88 of the last Report, is due to cash adjustment, under the orders of the Comptroller General, of all transactions between this Administration and other Provinces.

already incurred aggregating Rs. 2,383-13-9, Item 10, column 3 of the above statement. The financial result of the year may thus be summed up as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.			
1. Receipts as per item 10 column 2	5,163	1	0			
2. Add expected receipts, *viz.*, one per cent. commission on orders of other Provinces paid by Berar	715	9	11			
3. Total receipts	...			5,878	10	11
Deduct Charges.						
4. Charges on account of establishment, &c., already incurred	2,383	13	9			
5. Anticipated charge of one per cent. commission on orders drawn by Berar on other Provinces	4,356	11	4			
6. Total charges	...			6,740	9	1
7. Apparent deficit				861	14	2

155. The value of orders issued, including commission for the past two years, was as under :— Overland Money Orders.

Years.	Overland Money Orders.			Continental Money Orders.			Total.		
1	2			3			4		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
In 1876-77	18,247	12	2	238	7	3	18,486	3	5
„ 1875-76	18,587	3	6	...	...	...	18,587	3	6
Increase in 1876-77 ...	...	...	...	238	7	3	101	0	1
Decrease „ ..	339	7	4	...	.	...			
Orders Paid.									
In 1876-77	966	4	6	..	..	...	966	4	6
„ 1875-76	357	0	10	...	...	..	357	0	10
Increase in 1876-77 ...	609	3	8	...	.	...	609	3	8

The above figures show that the demand for Overland Money Orders remains unchanged. The very high rates of exchange prevailing during the year under review probably acted as a check on business in this direction. Continental Money Orders were for the first time issued in 1876-77.

Supply Bill operations

156. The surplus cash balance in the Berar treasuries for the season 1877 available for withdrawal to Hyderabad was estimated at Rs 30,00,000, and tenders having been accepted for this sum on the 12th February, it was withdrawn to Hyderabad as under:—

	Rs
In February 1877	4,00,000
„ March „	13,00,000
„ April „	13,00,000
Total .	30,00,000

In addition to this amount of Rs. 30,00,000 a further sum of Rs. 10,00,000 was in March 1877 withdrawn to Bombay from the Berar treasuries to the credit of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The further surplus cash balance in these treasuries for the season 1877, available for withdrawal in accordance with Financial Resolution No. 2433, dated 27th August 1873, has been set down at Rs. 14,69,117-6-1. Of this sum Rs. 12,00,000 were remitted to Bombay to the credit of the Hyderabad Administration. Thus of the aggregate Berar surplus cash balance of Rs. 54,69,117-6-1 for the season 1877 Rs 52,00,000 have been withdrawn in the manner above detailed.

The withdrawal of the Rs. 30,00,000 to Hyderabad, above referred to, was effected in the proportion and average rates noted below:—

	Govt. Rs.		H. S. Rs.		Govt. Rs.
Akola	15,00,000	(a)	115-5-9	per	100
Amraoti ..	15,00,000	(a)	115-5-9	„	100

These rates, owing to a fall in exchange at the time of the acceptance of the tenders, are below the assay rate of Hallee Sicca Rs 116-14-6 per Government Rs. 100. The loss on this account amounted to Rs. 39,695-4-4. The remittance of Rs. 10,00,000 to Bombay in March 1877 was effected by means of Supply Bills drawn by the Accountant General, Bombay, at par. The further remittance to Bombay of Rs. 12,00,000 was effected by means of Currency Notes.

Remittance account with the Government of India.

157. The balance due to the Government of India by the Hyderabad Administration on 1st April 1876, was ... ... Rs. 1,91,196

The amounts received from the Political Treasury, including adjustments effected to the credit of the Government of India during the year 1876-77 amounted to 16,79,030

Total... 18,70,226

The payments into the Political Treasury, including adjustments effected to the debit of the Government of India for the same period amounted to 22,00,210

Balance due to the Hyderabad Administration on 31st March 1877 3,29,984

This balance is, however, subject to modification by the adjustment of any transactions that may be communicated by the Comptroller General to the Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, prior to the closing of the Hyderabad books for 1876-77, as explained in the opening para. of this section. It is probable that these further adjustments will not exceed Rs. 1,00,000, and they may possibly be much less. If this assumption prove correct, the surplus revenue of the year will be about Rs. 13,37,538.

Berar Surplus.

158. The accrued Berar surplus in favor of His Highness the Nizam at the close of the official year 1875-76 amounted to ... ... Rs. 48,10,438

And that which accrued in the year under review, *i. e.*, the difference between the receipts and charges, is so far as known at present ... 14,37,538

Total ... 62,47,976

Deduct amount paid to His Highness the Nizam in August 1876 under orders of the Government of India, Financial Department 13,50,000

Balance in favor of His Highness the Nizam on 31st March 1877 liable to modification as above ... 48,97,976

Since the close of the year under report, *viz.*, in July 1877 a further sum of Rs. 14,75,000 was paid under the orders of Government to His Highness the Nizam's Government, and this sum, though not appearing in the accounts now rendered, has nevertheless to be placed as a set off against the accrued balance at the credit of His Highness' Government of Rs. 48,97,976, as shown above.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SECTION I.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Rules for Registration of Vital Statistics.

159. The rules for the better registration of vital statistics were, as mentioned in the last report, brought into force on the 1st March 1876. Civil Surgeons are now, under these rules, Registrars in their respective districts and responsible for scrutinizing returns received from rural circles, and for the rendition to the Sanitary Commissioner of monthly and other statements showing all births and deaths occurring in their districts. It is yet too early to judge of the effect of the arrangement on the work of Registrars, but the point will be noticed in the next report.

Registration circles.

160. Consequent on the formation of the Kelapur and Mangrul talukas, and a revision of the boundaries between the Wun and Basim districts, some modifications were effected during the year in Registration Circles, of which there are now in all 134 in the province, 32 of these being town circles.

Births.

161. The total number of births registered during the year was 85,326, of which 44,356 were males and 40,970 females, or in the proportion of 100 males to 92·3 females, as against 88·8 in the preceding year. The birth-rate *per mille* of the population rose from 36·8 in 1875 to 39·1 in 1876. The following statement compares the births in each district:—

Districts.	1875.	1876.
Akola	21,196 ...	23,007
Amraoti	18,066 ...	18,900
Buldana	12,850 ...	14,231
Wun	11,784 ...	11,500
Ellichpur	8,058 ...	8,278
Basim	8,448 ...	9,110
	80,402 ...	85,326

Deaths.

162. There was a decrease of 18,236 deaths in the year under report, the figures being 88,068 in 1875 to 69,832 in 1876. Of the latter 37,556 deaths were amongst the male, and 32,276 amongst the female population, or in proportion of 100 of the former to 85 of the latter. The ratio of deaths *per mille* of the population is supposed to be 31·9, as against 40·2 in 1875. In towns it was 35·2 and in rural circles 31·4, while in the previous year the corresponding ratios were 37·9 and 40·7 respectively. Calculations of this nature are however far from reliable, the only basis on which to make them being the census figures of 1867 which have now become, for all practical purposes, almost useless.

Causes of death.

163. The following statement shows the extent to which the chief diseases caused mortality in the province in 1876, as compared with the previous year:—

	1875.		1876.
Cholera	22,465	...	2,683
Small-pox	927	...	415
Fevers	26,076	...	39,875
Bowel-complaints	20,818	...	16,388
Injuries	820	...	913
All other causes	16,962	...	9,528
Total ...	88,068	...	69,832

Cholera.

164. Cholera again made its appearance but fortunately in a less virulent manner than in the preceding year when it carried off 22,465 persons.

The Sanitary Commissioner speaks of the recent invasion as a revitalization of the epidemic of 1875, and in accounting for the comparatively little harm effected by it, says: "It is remarkable that although the cholera of 1876 was as general as the cholera of 1875, the invasion in the latter year caused seven times more mortality, indicating pretty clearly that the first tide of the epidemic had cleared away most of those susceptible of the disease, and that therefore fewer were attacked in 1876."

The epidemic of 1876 first appeared in the Wun district on the 17th of May, and before the end of that month 19 persons succumbed to it.

In June there were, from the same cause, 109 deaths, in July 142, in August 469 and in September 662. In October it reached its highest point carrying away 720 persons while in November it began to subside, the deaths in that month

being 410. The epidemic almost died out in December, in which month there were 152 deaths. In one place only in the Basim district it lingered on till January.

Small-pox.

165. 415 deaths occurred from this disease during the year, as against 927 in 1875. Some of these were attributable to the epidemic which died out during the year, and the remainder to the new one which began in November last.

Fevers.

166. The largest number of deaths during the year arose from fevers under which 39,875, or 57 per cent., of the total mortality was recorded, as against 26,076 in 1875 and 26,732 in 1874. The Sanitary Commissioner attributes the fluctuations under this head to atmospheric causes, and is of opinion, that they are not due to any epidemic influence "Given the rain-fall of a year," he says, "one can tell with considerable accuracy what the total mortality will be, and the months in their order of mortality. Statistics are being collected to show further information in respect to the effect of soil on health and the effect of the use of river, as compared with well water on it, which will be of value hereafter."

Bowel-complaints.

167. Compared with 1875, the mortality from bowel-complaints fell from 20,818 to 16,388 in 1876, showing a decrease of 4,430 deaths. Of the 16,388 deaths 8,825 were amongst the males and 7,563 amongst the females.

Excess of births over deaths.

168. The excess of births over deaths in each district is shown in the following table:—

	Births.	Deaths.
Akola	23,007	16,728
Amraoti	18,900	17,113
Buldana	14,231	9,457
Wun	11,500	8,670
Basim	9,410	8,389
Ellichpur	8,278	9,475
Total...	85,326	69,832

The birth-rate has thus exceeded the death-rate by 7·2 per 1,000 of the population, while in the preceding year, owing to the unprecedented mortality from cholera, the latter exceeded the former by 3·4 *per mille*.

SECTION II.

EMIGRATION.

169. About 39,229 persons immigrated into the province during the year. They came chiefly from the famine-stricken districts in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and will in all probability return to their homes when circumstances permit of their doing so.

2,498 persons emigrated from Berar during the same period.

SECTION III.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

No. of Dispensaries.

170. A new charitable dispensary was opened during the year at Murtazapur in the Amraoti district, thereby raising the number of these institutions to 24.

Charitable relief is also gratuitously afforded at the civil hospitals of Wun, Basim, and Ellichpur.

No. of patients treated.

171. The number of persons treated in the above 27 institutions aggregated 90,779, against 77,318 in 1875, showing an increase of 13,461, or 17 per cent. Of the above number 89,897 were out-door patients, against 76,103 in 1875, thus showing an increase of 18·1 per cent. in the attendance of this class of invalids; while under the head of in-door patients there has been a decrease of 333.

Average daily attendance.

172. The following figures give the average daily attendance at the dispensaries during the last two years:—

	1875.	1876.
In-door	48·22	40·25
Out-door	839·88	1,010·18

173. The attendance in each district was as follows :— Attendance in each district.

	No. of Dispensaries.		Attendance.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Akola ...	6	6	24,986	25,826
Amraoti ...	4	5	18,551	23,920
Buldana ...	5	5	13,740	13,882
Basim ...	3	3	4,321	7,048
Ellichpur ...	4	4	10,263	12,160
Wun ...	4	4	5,457	7,643
	26	27	77,318	90,779

174. The principal diseases that came under treatment, and the deaths among those treated, are shown below :— Chief diseases

	Number admitted.		Number died.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Small-pox	4	5	...	...
Fevers	14,108	17,177	38	37
Cholera	3,148	820	680	209
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ..	5,784	5,727	71	62
Respiratory diseases ...	4,150	4,934	10	10
Venereal diseases ...	1,781	2,052	1	8
Diseases of the eye ...	4,417	5,311	...	...
Skin diseases	15,491	20,062	5	10
Injuries	1,722	2,068	9	18
Other diseases	26,713	32,623	53	72
Total ...	77,318	90,779	867	426

175. 3,337 surgical operations were performed during the year, of which 56 were major. In the previous year these operations amounted to 2,290, of which only 12 were major. The Inspector General of Dispensaries is exerting himself to place operative surgery on a better footing in his department. Surgical operations.

176. Of the 90,779 persons treated at the dispensaries 48,530 were men, 15,762 women, and 26,487 children. 240 were Europeans, 659 Eurasians, 55,294 Hindus, 27,880 Muhammadans and 6,706 others. Sex and castes of those treated.

Finance.

177. The total receipts and expenditure on these institutions are detailed below :—

Receipts.	Rs	A	P.	Expenditure.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on 1st January 1876	4,181	9	3	Pay of Establishment	24,542	10	1
Receipts from Provincial Revenues	7,999	15	7	Bazaar medicines	986	9	0
Do. from Local Funds	19,986	10	10	European medicines	8,447	4	4
Interest on investments	25	11	9	On diet	1,230	1	9
Subscriptions	1,443	13	0	Miscellaneous charges	3,053	15	1
				Buildings and repairs	643	13	1
				Invested during the year.	2,106	0	4
Total	33,637	12	5	Total	41,010	5	8

The financial position of the dispensaries has been affected by the reduced state of local funds, remarked on elsewhere, and although the voluntary subscriptions in their aid have increased from Rs. 755 in 1875 to Rs 1,443 in the year under report this source of income is still a very limited and uncertain one.

Civil Hospitals.

178. The following table shows the cases treated in the civil hospitals, of which there are, as formerly, six in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—

Year.	Average strength.	Total treated.	Total died.
1875 ...	8,763	9,355	65
1876 ..	9,021	10,222	21

There was thus an increase of 867 admissions. But of the 10,222 cases admitted 6,119 were charitably treated, while the remainder were Government officials and others, for whom the hospitals are specially provided.

The disease most frequently treated during the year was fever chiefly of a malarious origin, which constituted upwards of a fourth of the total sickness of the year. The largest number of these cases occurred at Amraoti.

SECTION IV.

SANITATION.

179. The efforts of district officers in carrying out sanitary improvements have been impeded by the reduced state of local funds referred to elsewhere in this report. The expenditure on works of this nature amounted during the year to Rs. 49,811, as against Rs. 71,285 in the preceding

year. Conservancy establishments were abolished in many villages, and partially curtailed in others, an arrangement which, however much to be regretted, is unavoidable for the present.

The Sanitary Commissioner bears testimony to the fact that notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor from want of funds, "district officers, their assis- "tants and tahsildars have been far from inactive in be- "stirring the people to do what they can towards keeping "their villages clean, and improving drainage."

Dr. Abbott represents the urgent requirements of the people to be:—

1. A better water-supply.
2. Better drainage.
3. Ground at a distance from their houses for storing refuse.
4. Stalls for cattle in sites outside of villages.

Steps are being taken as opportunity offers to effect a gradual improvement under these four heads.

Among the main sanitary improvements of the year under report, the Commissioner refers to measures adopted in the Buldana district for fencing round ordure fields, with a view to prevent cattle grazing upon them, to the rooting up of rank vegetation from the village sites, and to the filling up of cess-pools and pits in road sides.

In the Wun district the cleanliness of towns has been maintained, roads repaired, drainage attended to and a few wells sunk. In the Basim district attention was bestowed in towns as far as funds permitted, roads were maintained in good order, the water-supply was to a small extent improved, and ordure fields were set apart at some villages and enclosed.

SECTION V.

VACCINATION.

Establishment.

180. The establishment of the Vaccination Department was re-modelled during the year. It now consists of a European Superintendent who has under him 6 Native Superintendents,

6 Head Vaccinators, 12 First Class Vaccinators, 12 Second Class Vaccinators, 26 Third Class Vaccinators, 8 Apprentices, and 7 Peons.

Work done.

181. The operations carried out in each district during the year under report are given below :—

	1876.
Amraoti	17,161
Akola	15,320
Wun	10,074
Buldana	10,604
Basim	10,157
Ellichpur	13,342
Total...	76,658

No comparison is made with the figures of the past year as they refer to the financial year while those above given are for the calendar year.

Of the above operations 63,429 were successful, giving a percentage, excluding the cases recorded as unknown, of 81·7 to the total number vaccinated. With reference to this percentage the Superintendent writes : "the number of successful cases to total vaccination may produce an unfavorable impression on the minds of some, but I am so strict in the examination of work that a vaccinator fears to put down, and a Superintendent to pass, any but the most promising cases as successful. I prefer to have a doubtful case recorded as such in the register than to have it entered as successful, for if entered in the latter sense, the child may get small-pox and die and be brought up by the people to show the inutility of vaccination, or being entered as successful, he or she may escape notice and not get a chance of being protected."

Sex, caste and age of those vaccinated.

182. Of the 76,658 operations, 38,171 were amongst the male and 38,487 amongst the female population. The castes of those vaccinated were as under :—

Parsies	1
Christians	25
Muhammadans	3,764
Hindus	55,184
Other castes	17,684
Total ...	76,658

27,361 were under one, and 49,297 above one year of age.

Cost.

183. The total cost of vaccination amounted to Rs. 20,898-6-9, or Rs. 2,026-11-4 more than the previous year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 13,486-7-3 were met from provincial revenues and Rs. 7,411-15-6 from local funds. The average cost of each successful case was Rs. 0-5-3, as against Rs. 0-6-2 in the year before. Although there has been an increase in the total expenditure due entirely to the remodelling of the establishment already alluded to, the average cost of each operation was notwithstanding less than in 1875.

Vaccination in Charitable Dispensaries and Civil Hospitals.

184. The following table gives the particulars of the vaccination work performed at the charitable dispensaries, and civil hospitals, in the province during the last two years, and shows that there has of late been some improvement in this direction :—

	No. Vaccinated.		No. of successful cases.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Charitable Dispensaries, and three Civil Hospitals	5,005	7,082	4,127	5,726
Three Civil Hospitals at Amraoti, Akola, and Ellichpur ...	73	218	47	164
Total ...	5,078	7,300	4,174	5,890

Adding these cases to the operations performed by the regular establishment, there were in all 83,958 children vaccinated, in 69,319 cases of which the result proved successful.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I.

EDUCATION.

General system of education.

185. The general system of education has remained unchanged throughout the year, and having been described in previous reports, it calls for no further remark.

Number of schools and scholars.

186. The following table shows the total number of schools of each grade open at the end of the year, as compared with the returns of the same period in 1875:—

Description of schools	No. on 31st March 1876.		No. on 31st March 1877		Increase		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
High schools	2	219	2	195	.	.	..	24
Middle Class schools. Anglo-Marathi	36	4,695	32	4,373	.	.	4	322
Middle Class schools. Anglo Hindustani	5	425	3	309	.	.	2	116
Lower Class schools Marathi	342	14,181	354	14,557	12	376	.	...
Lower Class schools Hindustani	45	1,673	44	1,674	.	1	1	...
Female schools Marathi	11	338	11	362	.	24	.	...
Female schools Hindustani	11	311	5	139	.	.	6	172
Training College .. Marathi	1	27	1	27	.	.	.	...
Training College .. Hindustani		14		14				...
Night Classes .. Maruthi	9	234	4	109	..	...	5	125
Total	462	22,117	456	21,759	12	401	18	759
Boys' schools for natives receiving fixed monthly grants ..	5	219	5	169	...	...	...	50
Girls' schools for natives receiving fixed monthly grants ...	1	25	1	19	.	...	...	6
Mixed schools for Europeans and Eurasians receiving monthly grants ...	1	8	1	10	..	2	...	...
Schools which receive grant-in-aid by results.	61	1,400	91	2,221	30	821	...	...
Inspected and other Indigenous schools	175	2,899	143	2,171	.	...	32	728
Total .	243	4,551	241	4,580	30	823	32	784
Grand total ..	705	26,668	697	26,349	42	1,224	50	1,543

Cause of increase and decrease.

187. The decrease of four Anglo-Marathi and two Anglo-Hindustani Middle Class schools is a nominal one caused by the relegation of these institutions to the grade of Lower Class schools in which they now appear. One Hindustani Boys', and six Hindustani Girls' schools, and five night classes were closed during the year. In place of these the Director was able to open eight new Marathi Boys' schools, and had it not been for an unavoidable delay in arranging for other new schools to take the place of old ones, the localities of which were found to be unsuitable, the year would have closed with an increase of 11, instead of a decrease, as shown above, of 6 Government schools. In all, there were 456 Government schools with 21,759 pupils on the 31st March 1877, as against 462 schools with 22,117 pupils on the same date in the preceding year.

The number of private schools decreased from 243 to 241. There was an increase of 30 in those of them that received grants-in-aid on the results of examination, and a falling-off of 32 in the number which were either not inspected, or on being inspected, were found to be below the standard prescribed for the assignment of such grants-in-aid.

Attendance

188. The attendance in Government schools at the end of the year shows a decrease of 358 pupils, but the daily average attendance throughout the year was higher, *viz.*, 16,947, as against 16,337 in 1875-76. In the month of September there were 22,451 pupils enrolled in the school registers, the largest number yet attained to. The subsequent falling-off was due partly to the closure of some schools as above noted, and partly to high prices of food grains, consequent on exports for the relief of the famine-stricken districts in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, which made the parents of the poorer class of pupils, unable, or at least unwilling, to continue paying the small fee demanded for the instruction of their children.

University education.

189. It was explained in the last report that the Educational Department of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is affiliated with the Arts Colleges in the Bombay Presidency by the foundation of scholarships, limited to three annually, of Rs. 20 *per mensem*, tenable for three years by such of the matriculated students of the High schools at Amraoti and Akola as are natives of Berar, or who may have resided in Berar for five years prior to their passing the matriculation examination.

Eleven of these scholarships were held at the close of 1875-76, and during the year four more were awarded to students, three of whom were sent to the Deccan, and one to the Civil Engineering College, at Poona.

Eighteen students have in all been sent to the Bombay Colleges since the institution of this system in January 1873. Of these one has passed the B. A. examination successfully, and has now returned to Berar to seek employment under Government. Another who was preparing for the same examination left the college in December last on the expiry of his scholarship. Of nine students who were preparing for the F. A. examination three left the college before examination, two duly passed, one was transferred to the Civil Engineering College and is now preparing for his F. C. E., and the remaining three students either failed, or did not go up for examination, and the Director remarks that there is little likelihood of their rejoining the college after the summer vacation. These results are certainly far from satisfactory, but the Resident does not doubt that in time a better selection of students for scholarships of this nature will be possible.

High schools.

190. The average daily attendance at the Akola and Amraoti High schools was 78 and 74 respectively, the aggregate number on the roll at the close of the year being 195, as against 219 in the preceding year. The falling-off in attendance as indicated by these returns is confined entirely to the Amraoti High school, where formerly there was an abnormal increase in numbers caused by the admission of boys who were unprepared for the curriculum of the High school course.

The following table shows the result of the annual examination of these two schools :—

School.	Standard XI		Standard X.		Standard IX		Standard VIII		Standard VII		Below Standard VII		Total.		Percentage who passed during	
	Number examined.	Number passed	Number examined	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined	Number passed.	Number examined	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	1876-77.	1875-76.
Akola	7	3	9	3	10	3	15	6	40	13	4	..	85	28	32·9	60·7
Amraoti	4	3	8	2	12	5	24	2	27	5	8	3	83	20	24	47·5
Total	11	6	17	5	22	8	39	8	67	18	12	3	168	48	28·5	54

Of 168 pupils examined, 48, or 28·5 per cent., passed, as against 54 per cent. in the preceding year. This at first sight appears to tell unfavorably against the management of the schools, but the difference is in reality due to a more searching method of examination, very properly introduced by the Director, rather than to any falling-off in the attainments of the boys. The result does not in fact compare unfavorably with that arrived at in the High schools of the Bombay Presidency, where in 1875-76 the percentage of passed students was almost the same as this year in Berar, *viz.*, 28·6.

Vernacular scholarship examination.

191. Twenty-nine candidates presented themselves for the ten vernacular scholarships of Rs. 10 *per mensem* tenable for one year, the particulars of which were referred to at page 109 of last report: of these, 22 candidates were for scholarships, six in number, on the Marathi side, and three of them passed successfully. Seven candidates appeared for the four Hindustani scholarships, of whom two passed. Five of the scholarships were thus unawarded.

Matriculation examination.

192. Five students from the Akola, and eight from the Amraoti, High schools went up for the matriculation examination in Bombay, and three of the former, and two of the latter, were successful. The Director explains that the success of the Akola students, though not so striking as in the preceding year, when eight boys passed, is as satisfactory as could be expected. "There can be no doubt", he says, "that the examination was an unusually difficult one."

The Amraoti High school passed the same number as in the preceding year, and has made no better progress in this respect than formerly.

Entrance examination at High schools.

193. Seventy-five candidates presented themselves at the entrance examination in Amraoti, of whom 36, or about 50 per cent. passed, and 17 eventually joined the school. At Akola there were 78 candidates. Of these only eight passed in all the subjects of examination. Seventeen more, who obtained high marks in English and Arithmetic, were however considered as having passed, and 20 in all joined. This result does not speak at all favourably of the training the boys received in the Middle Class schools before coming up for examination.

Sixteen boys from Hindustani Lower Class schools appeared for admission into the Hindustani classes attached to the High schools under the 5th and 6th Standards, and also to compete for the exhibitions, formerly attached to the Hindustani Middle Class schools, but now transferred to the High schools. Of these six passed the examination, and five joined the schools, all of whom were given exhibitions.

Of the 42 boys who were thus drafted on to the strength of the High schools, five left before the end of March, and the Director anticipated that several others would probably leave after the May vacation.

Middle Class schools.

194. The following table gives the number and strength of Middle Class schools, with also the number of pupils learning English in them, during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year:—

Description of schools.	No. on 31st March 1876.		No. on 31st March 1877.		Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance	No. of students learning English.	No. of students sent for the High school entrance examination.	No. of students passed.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.					
Anglo-Marathi	36	4,695	27	3,952	3,846	2,927	642	153	61
Marathi	...		5	447	597	376	...	...	...
Anglo-Hindustani	5	425	...	...	...	...		...	...
Hindustani ..	..		3	283	209	159		7	3
Total	41	5,120	35	4,682	4,562	3,462	642	160	64

It was mentioned in the last report that the Resident had issued instructions for the gradual reduction to the lower grade of certain schools of this class which had failed to fulfil the conditions on which they were originally constituted, and which were in fact, for all practical purposes, nothing but Lower Class schools, under the name, and maintained at the cost, of Middle Class institutions. In furtherance of these orders six schools were, as has already been stated, reduced during the year to the lower grade. Of the remaining 35 schools, 27 are Anglo-Marathi, and eight are purely vernacular schools. The latter will be reduced in grade so soon as equitable arrangements can be made for the transference elsewhere of their present staff of teachers.

The attendance in Middle Class schools at the end of the year was 4,682 boys, as against 5,120 in the preceding year, but a decrease of 451 boys is accounted for by the reduction of six schools. There was an actual increase of 13 boys in the remaining schools. The monthly average number on the register was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 4,562. The working of Middle Class schools in the Hyder-

abad Assigned Districts has recently formed the subject of so much comment that the following concise account by the Director showing the present state of these institutions, and the better progress which some of them are now making, is here inserted in full :—

Anglo-Vernacular School

Akola.
Amraoti.
Ellichpur Cantonment.
Malkapur.
Basim.
Yeotmal.

"Of the six district station schools named in the margin (taking Malkapur for Buldana) five are doing well. Each of the first two has more than 200 boys on its register, and it is the best feeder of the station High school. Akola passed eight and Amraoti nine in the entrance examination of this year. The next three schools are attended by between 150 and 200 boys, and acquitted themselves well in the Deputy Educational Inspectors' examinations. As mentioned in my last report, I have allowed one higher Standard—the 7th—to be taught in these three schools ; and the experiment promises to be successful. There are so many as 12 boys learning under this standard at Malkapur, eight at Ellichpur, and six at Basim. They could not of course send any boys to the High school entrance examination this year. The school at Yeotmal is attended by 100 boys, and considering the nature of the new town, this number is not likely to rise much The attendance of English learning boys is also small, and the school will take some time to come up to the requirements which its grade would imply.

Taluka Schools.

Akola.
Jalgaon.
Khanigaon
Ellichpur City.
Wun.
Chikhli.
Mehkar.
Daryapur.
Balapur Peth.
Morsi.
Pusad.

"Among the taluka schools the first four are doing pretty well. The attendance in each of them is about 200, and the number of English learning students varies from 30 to 45 Although they rival the Zilla schools in point of numbers, they have not done well at the entrance examination ; the highest number passed by any one of them is four, and the lowest two. Two of them—Jalgaon and Ellichpur—passed but a small percentage of boys in the Deputy Inspectors' examination. The next four schools possessed nearly the same importance, although the first three of them belong to the 3rd Grade, and the 4th to the 5th Grade. The number of scholars in them varies from about 110 to 140, and the number of English learning students from 17 to 21. Wun passed four students at the High school examination, Daryapur two, Mehkar one, and Chikhli none. Of the remaining three schools, Balapur appears to be doing something ; the other two, though attended by more than 100 boys, are not likely to retain their name.

Town Schools.

Karanja.
Talegaon.
Deulgaon Raja.
Pimpalgaon Raja.
Risod.
Adgaon.
Shegaon.
Patur.
Paturda.
Buldana.

"Of these the first is the largest school in the whole of the province, (containing 264 boys) and is conducted by a very popular teacher, who received a certificate of honor at the time of the Resident's late visit to Berar. The school passed a fair number of boys at the Deputy Inspectors' examination, and four at the entrance exami-

nation. The second, though of the 3rd Grade, is reported to be one of the best conducted schools in the province. It has an attendance of 153 boys, 41 of whom learn English, and 64 passed in the annual examination. It sent four boys to the High school. The Middle Class school at Deulgaon Raja is attended by 208 pupils, and considering that it is taught by only four teachers, its work of passing 47 boys in the annual examination, and four in the entrance examination, must be considered creditable. Of the remaining schools those at Daryapur and Shegaon are the only ones worth mentioning among the Anglo-Marathi schools. The masters of both of them are young, intelligent, and hard working.

Vernacular Middle Class Schools.

Sirpur.
Balapur Fort.
Darwha.
Murtazapur.
Anjangaon
Akola Hindustani.
Malkapur do.
Basim do.

"Of the remaining eight Middle Class schools in which English has been discontinued, three, *viz*, the Marathi schools at Sirpur, Darwha, and the Hindustani school at Malkapur, have showed signs of healthiness in their altered form. The attendance has been kept up, and the tone of studies in vernacular has improved. The schools at Balapur Fort and Akola remain as they were; but the remaining three at Murtazapur, Anjangaon, and Basim, show great degradation, for which the masters themselves are responsible. The 24 Anglo-Marathi schools, excepting Malkapur, Basim and Ellichpur Cantonment, sent 153, and passed 61 students, at the entrance examination, which gives 6·3 and 2·5 per cent. to each school, but the largest number sent by a school was 16, and the largest number passed nine. There was, however, one school which sent no candidates, and three which passed none. The Educational Inspector states that eight of the Anglo-Vernacular schools are of very doubtful use, and may be conveniently reduced."

"The Akola district contains the largest number of the Middle Class schools, and no doubt they have returned the largest number to the High schools. But Amraoti in proportion to its schools has given the best results. The other districts have fed the High schools with comparatively a small number."

Middle Class school exhibitions.

195. These exhibitions are still to a great extent disregarded by pupils. Out of the 61 exhibitioners who were on the rolls on the 31st March 1876, only 40 remained in the schools to complete their term of one year, and at the examination held in the year under report no more than 26 were found qualified. At the close of the year only 55 exhibitions were held by pupils out of the sanctioned number of 95.

Lower Class schools.

196. There were at the close of the year 354 Marathi Lower Class schools, with an attendance of 14,557 boys, as against 342 with 14,181 boys in 1875-76. The number of Hindustani schools decreased from 45 to 44, while the attendance remained almost the same, *viz.*, 1,674, as against 1,673.

Out of 12,789 boys who were present at the examination of Mahratta schools, 7,986 were actually examined and 3,707, or 46·4 per cent., passed, as against 54·4 in the preceding year. As in the case of the High schools, so here, the Director attributes the falling-off in the result of these examinations to the more searching system employed, and not to any deterioration in the state of the schools.

In the Hindustani Middle and Lower Class schools the percentage of passed boys has on the other hand risen from 5·3 to 21·9, a fact which the Director says is "not on account of any real change in the state of these schools, but "rather on account of the change in the Examiners," the late Deputy Inspector having died during the year.

Female schools.

197. With one or two exceptions there was no improvement in the general state of the Female schools, six of which were closed during the year, while the closure of others is still under consideration. The Director gives the following account of ten schools of this class which he examined:—
"The Deulgaon Raja Marathi school appeared to be doing "something. At the time of my visit, it was attended by so "many as 71 girls, and the first class, consisting of five girls, "was learning the 4th standard for girls' schools Four of "these girls worked a sum in simple division. In the Hin-"dustani school at Malkapur the girls appear to have been "well taught: three girls were reading the second book, but "I found them able to read any book which I could give "them at the time. They explained words and answered "in the tables up to 20 × 10. I found no other school "coming up to these standards, and there were some schools "in which the girls were not able to read or write words "after years of attendance."

Night Classes.

198. Of nine Night Classes in existence at the end of the preceding year only four now remain, *viz.*, three in the Amraoti and one in the Ellichpur district. The position of these institutions is far from stable, and it is doubtful if any of them do much good. They have an attendance of 109 pupils of the following castes:—

Brahmins	...	2
Kunbis ...	...	19
Other Hindus	...	86
Muhammadans	...	2

Private schools receiving fixed monthly grants.

199. The following schools continue to receive the same fixed monthly grant as they did last year:—

Districts.	Schools.	No. of pupils on 31st March 1877.	Average monthly No. on the roll	Average daily attendance	Classes of pupils. Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Languages taught. Marathi.	English.	Monthly grant.		
Akola ..	Akola Mission Boys' school	39	44	37	36	2	1	39	7	30	0	0
	Akola Mission Girls' school	19	19	11	11		8	19		25	0	0
	Khamgaon Mission Boys' school	36	42	25	32		4	36		20	0	0
Buldana	Buldana Mission Boys' school	26	28	19	12		14	26	1	10	0	0
	Godri Marathi Boys' school	25			25			25		5	0	0
Amraoti .	Amraoti Mission Boys' school	43	40	30	40		3	43		30	0	0
Ellichpur ..	Ellichpur European and Eurasian Mixed school	16	8	8	.		10		15	15	0	0
	Total	198	181	130	156	2	40	188	23	135	0	0

The attendance at all of them, except the Mission school at Khamgaon and the Mixed school at Ellichpur, has fallen off, affected no doubt by the high price of grain which was especially felt by the low caste class who chiefly frequent schools of this description. The account of the schools is on the whole, however, so far from satisfactory that in reviewing the educational report of the year the Resident was obliged to remark "that unless there is a prospect of improvement "soon in these institutions, the Resident fears the grants-in-"aid will have to be withdrawn from them, a step he would "especially deprecate at a time when no schooling for their "children is available to subordinate European and Eurasian "employés of the Government outside the schools of the "Educational Department. This last remark touches a large "and important question, which has received much consider-"ation from the Government of India, and is entitled to every "attention and sympathy."

Indigenous schools.

200. The account of indigenous schools, aided and unaided, is much the same as was remarked upon in preceding reports.

There were in all 208 Marathi, and 26 Hindustani schools with 4,392 pupils at the end of the year, as against 211 Marathi and 25 Hindustani schools professing to bear 4,299 pupils

on their rolls in the preceding year. 201 schools were inspected during the year, of which 102 were awarded grants, either as rewards to the masters, or as prizes to the boys. In most of the other schools the masters had failed to keep up registers of the daily attendance, and they were all in too crude a state to merit any aid from Government.

The following table shows the result of the examination of the schools to which aid was given :—

Number of schools.	Number of scholars present on the day of examination.	Capitation grant.			Proficiency grant.			Prizes to boys.			Total grant.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
102	1,971	569	8	0	432	0	0	232	1	3	1,233	9	3

Instructions have been issued by the Resident for a revision of the standards of examinations for Indigenous schools, the present ones being found too limited and otherwise unsuited for the few schools which have made some progress since their formation.

201. The following statement shows the working of the Training College during the year under report, as compared with 1875-76 :— Training College.

Years.	Number of students at the end of the year.					Average number of students on the roll during the year.		Number of students examined and passed in the first year's certificate examinations						Number of students who obtained employment.	
	Hindus.		Muhammadans.					Hindus.				Muhammadans.			
	Stipendiary.	Free.	Stipendiary.	Free.	Total.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
								First year's course.	Second year's course.	First year's course.	Second year's course.	First year's course.	Second year's course.	First year's course.	Second year's course.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
1875-76.	21	6	14	...	41	26	17	24	3	12	3	12	5	12	5	24	7
1876-77.	27	...	14	...	41	24	12	18	5	11	4	7	5	6	2	6	7

The number of students at the end of each year remained, it will be observed, the same, with the difference, however, that the six free students shown in the preceding year are now no longer in the school. A comparison of the results of the two years' examination shows that the percentage of passed students in both branches is now smaller than it was in the previous year.

The Director accounts for this by the easier nature of the examinations in 1875 when, in the Hindustani branch, the whole number of students passed—a result which, he says, hardly ought to be expected even under the most favorable circumstances. Six students, *viz.*, four Hindus and two Muhammadans, passed during the year the certificate examination, or second year's course, while 17 passed the first year's course. Of the former, all but one Muhammadan have obtained employment in the Educational Department. In addition to these, six passed Muhammadan students of the previous year, and two unpassed Marathi students of the year under report, also obtained employment in the department.

As anticipated in last report important changes were effected in the status of the college during the year, the results of which will be more apparent hereafter. New standards of study were introduced. The number of scholarships on the Marathi side was increased. The certificate examination course was extended over two years, instead of one, as formerly, and one additional teacher was appointed; a practising school, temporarily placed under the management of an assistant in the adjoining Anglo-Vernacular school, was attached to the college, and the students were comfortably lodged in the High school boarding-house. In short, as the Director says, everything in connection with the college has been put on a sound basis, and it only remains to be seen how far the teachers and students will now take advantage of these arrangements.

The old High school building in Amraoti was thoroughly repaired during the year, and is now occupied as a boarding-house for pupils. The Akola boarding-house, besides containing High school pupils, is also open to the students in the Training College, of whom 24 took advantage of it during the year. The average monthly number of boarders in these two establishments during the year was 63. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,640-10-9, of which Rs. 540 were received from Government in the shape of grants-in-aid, Rs. 110 by subscriptions and donations in Amraoti, and Rs. 1,990-10-9 were collected from the boarders. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 2,501-14-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 138-12-5 on hand.

202. The castes of the pupils attending the different schools are shown in the following table :— Pupils.

Schools.	No. of Scholars on 31st March 1877.	Brahmins		Kunbis and Malees		Mussulmans		Low caste		Other Hindus.		Others.	
		No. of pupils.	Percentage	No. of pupils	Percentage	No. of pupils.	Percentage.	No. of pupils	Percentage	No. of pupils	Percentage	No. of pupils.	Percentage
Higher Class	195	148	75·8	3	1·5	17	8·7			21	10·7	6	3
Middle Class	4,682	1116	30·2	506	10·8	530	11·3	71	1·5	2,135	45·6	24	·5
Lower Class	16,231	1854	11	5,073	31·2	2,315	14·1	322	1·9	6,651	40·8	6	
Female Schools	501	79	15·7	41	8·1	147	29·3			234	46·7		
Night Classes	109	2	1·8	19	17	2	1·8			86	78·9		
Training College	41	20	48·7	5	12·2	14	34·1			2	4·9		
Total	21,759	3519	16·2	5,647	26	3,055	14	393	1·8	9,109	41·8	36	·2

As compared with the previous year the percentage of Brahmins, and of Kunbis and Malees, has increased, while that of Muhammadans, and low castes, has decreased. The fluctuation in the number of the latter is due entirely to the high prices of grain, and the falling-off will in all probability be only temporary.

203. Under a system recently approved of by the Resident the inspection of schools has certainly been more methodical during the year than was generally the case in former seasons. Inspection of schools.

The Director himself inspected 25 Middle Class schools, 102 Lower Class schools, 10 Female schools, 6 Indigenous schools and three private aided schools.

The Educational Inspector, who took a different route than the Director, visited 29 Middle Class schools, 87 Lower Class, 11 Female, 2 Aided, 4 Indigenous schools and 1 Night Class.

The work done by the Deputy Inspector is shown in the following table:—

Deputy Educational Inspector.	Area of the district.	Miles travelled: By rail.	Miles travelled: By road.	Miles travelled: Total.	No. of Schools in the district on 31st March 1877.	DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	No. of Schools inspected: More than twice.	No. of Schools inspected: Twice.	No. of Schools inspected: Once.	No. of Schools inspected: Not inspected.	Total No. of visits to all Schools.	Distance travelled by ordinary road for each visit.	REMARKS.
Akola	2,654	175	1,130	1,305	11	Middle Class schools	2	7	2	..	25	4 4	(a) Includes Female schools and Night Classes.
					95	Lower Class schools (a)	4	68	24		175		
					43	Aided and unaided schools	2	1	47		55		
					1	Jail schools		1			2		(b) Includes 3 Urdu Classes attached to Anglo-Marathi schools.
Buldana	2,794	134	1,525	1,659	7	Middle Class schools	6	1			22	6 1	
					74	Lower Class schools (c)	18	57			166		
					68	Aided and unaided schools			61		61		
Basim	2,958	...	1,199	1,199	5	Middle Class schools	5				12	5 6	(c) Includes one Urdu Class attached to a Marathi school.
					57	Lower Class schools (c)	14	42	1		141		
					21	Aided and unaided schools	5	10	13	12	53		
Amraoti	2,767	96	1,170	1,266	5	Middle Class schools		5			10	5 5	
					88	Lower Class schools (c)		80	8		168		
					50	Aided and unaided schools		10	13		33		
					1	Jail Schools		1			2		
Wun	3,835	.	1,228	1,228	3	Middle Class schools	2	1			109	9 5	
					43	Lower Class schools	14	24	5				
					11	Aided and unaided schools		6	8	4	20		
Ellichpur	2,623	..	1,050	1,050	4	Middle Class schools	2	2			11	6	
					61	Lower Class schools	13	43	3	1	133		
					48	Aided and unaided schools (b) ..			31	17	31		

Financial statistics.

204. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,34,743-12-9, being Rs. 46,111-14-8 less than the expenditure in 1875-76.

The particulars of this expenditure are shown in the following figures:—

Heads	1875-76. Amount.	Percentage.	1876-77 Amount	Percentage.	Increase	Decrease.
	Rs. A P.		Rs A P		Rs A P	Rs A P
Direction	23,312 6 5	6 1	18,619 3 10	5 6		4,693 2 7
Inspection	27,963 7 9	7 3	26,844 3 10	8 0		1,119 3 11
Higher Class schools	21,540 7 2	5 7	22,731 5 1	6 8	1,191 13 11	
Middle Class schools	69,360 13 9	18 2	64,341 5 3	19 2		5,017 8 6
Lower Class schools	1,18,8 2 9	31 2	1,17,606 10 9	35 1		1,195 14 5
Female schools	7,820 0 4	2 1	6,441 11 0	1 9		1 378 5 4
Aided schools	3,125 13 0	8	2,922 14 3	9		202 14 9
Training College	3,385 2 0	8	3,512 7 1	1 1	119 5 4	
Night Classes	955 0 0	2	590 0 0	2		365 0 0
Scholarships	9,623 10 6	2 7	9,790 4 8	2 9	166 10 2	
Book and Prize Allowance	2,091 0 1	5	1,785 0 0	5		306 0 1
Government Book Depot	5,572 1 0	1 1	7,601 6 2	2 3	2,029 5 2	
Construction of school-houses	73,907 5 5	19 1	40,754 6 11	12 2		33,152 14 6
Repairs to school-houses	8,193 0 1	2 2	5,173 5 3	1 5		3 319 10 10
School-furniture	2,080 12 3	8	2 140 0 5	7		245 11 10
Miscellaneous	2,230 2 6	6	3,587 8 0	1 1	1,318 5 6	
Total	3,80,855 11 5		3,34,743 12 9		1,885 8 1	50,996 6 9

The decrease of Rs. 4,693 under the head of Direction results from a saving in each of the charges in the Director's office, and chiefly in the item of his salary which is now Rs. 1,200 *per mensem*, as against Rs. 1,500, the rate drawn by the late Director.

Under Inspection the decrease of Rs. 1,119 is accounted for by the cost of tents for Deputy Inspectors having been charged in the accounts of 1875-76. The increase of Rs. 1,191 in the cost of the High schools is caused mainly by the appointment of a Hindustani teacher in the Akola High school.

The large decrease of Rs. 5,017, under the head of Middle Class schools, is attributable to the reduction of six of these schools during the year. Notwithstanding the incorporation of the reduced Middle Class schools into the grade of Lower Class schools, savings in the establishments of the latter have more than covered the increased cost, and they also show a saving of Rs. 1,196.

The large decrease under the head of Construction of school-houses arises, as has been explained in the Public Works section of this report, from the falling-off in the town fund, and consequent non-utilization of the provincial grant for these buildings.

The increase under the head Miscellaneous is due to the contribution of Rs. 3,270* for the maintenance of the Local Fund Engineer's establishment at Akola.

Sources of expenditure.

205. The following statement shows the extent to which the several funds bore the expenditure of the two years under comparison :—

Funds.	1875-76.			1876-77.		
General Revenues	2,54,140	4	11	2,39,656	7	3
Educational cess fund	94,031	0	4	81,722	8	4
Town funds	30,772	11	10	11,337	6	1
Municipal fund	1,571	2	4	1,485	7	1
Subscriptions	337	8	0	542	0	0
Total...	3,80,855	11	5	3,34,743	12	9

Average cost of education.

206. The average cost *per mensem* of education in each grade of school in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, compared with the cost in corresponding schools in the Central Provinces as given below, indicates a satisfactory economy in the administration of the Berar schools :—

	Average monthly cost per pupil to Govt.			Average monthly cost per pupil to Govt. in the C. P.		
2 High Schools ...	13	13	0	22	4	0
35 Middle Class Schools ..	1	9	6	2	10	8
398 Lower do ...	0	7	1	0	9	0
16 Female do. .	0	9	9	0	12	10
1 Training College .	8	2	11	10	1	4

School buildings.

207. A sum of Rs. 40,754-6-11 was expended during the year on the construction of 31 school-houses, 23 of which were commenced in 1875-76. 24 buildings were completed during the year, the Amraoti High school, an exceptionally handsome building, being among the number. Measures are now being adopted for the construction of village school buildings on a less expensive scale than has hitherto been provided for by the standard plans.

School fees, &c.

208. The total receipts under the head of Fees and Fines amounted to Rs. 19,140-1-0. The fees collected in the two High schools aggregated Rs. 712-7-0, as against Rs. 649-4-0 in the preceding year. The Middle Class

* The cause for the payment of this large contribution is under enquiry.

schools returned Rs. 5,024-3-0 in the shape of fees, against Rs. 5,277-12-6, while the fees in the Lower Class schools amounted to Rs. 13,071-8-3, as against Rs. 12,316-7-9 in 1875-76. In all there was an increase of Rs. 564-10-0 in the fees collected.

SECTION II.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Vernacular literature.

209. As stated in last report, a grant of Rs. 500 is sanctioned annually for the encouragement of local vernacular literature. Unfortunately, however, but little advantage is taken of this measure, and no books were presented to the Literature Committee during the year under report.

A reward of Rs. 200, offered in 1874 for a useful vernacular work on "practical agriculture," produced nine competitors whose manuscripts have now been examined by the Committee appointed for this purpose. The result of this examination is decidedly unfavorable. "All of them," says the Director, "except one, were found to be useless produc-" tions entirely wanting in correctness of language and intelli-" gible exposition of the subject. Even the one which had " any pretensions to clearness was not deemed worthy of the " whole or a portion of the prize."

A monthly Marathi publication entitled the "Berar School Paper" supported by an annual grant of Rs. 360, was issued for the first time during the year under report. It is used as a means of conveying to the schoolmasters instruction and information on general subjects relating to the department. By discussing the actions of certain School Committees, it is said also to have aroused a wholesome spirit of emulation among the village communities, and altogether the Director looks upon the paper as a success, and attributes chiefly to its agency the fact that the people subscribed during the year, for different purposes, the sum of Rs. 1,608, as against Rs. 248 in the preceding year.

Newspapers in Berar.

210. There has been no change in the newspapers of Berar, the names of which were given in the last report.

Book Depôt.

211. In addition to, and working under the Central Book Depôt, there are now 21 Taluka Branch Depôts, as against 20 in the preceding year. The Central Depôt is maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 2,667 per annum, and the Branch Depôt keepers are paid commission on sales effected by them.

The following return contains a statement of the books purchased and sold during the year :—

Language in which books are published.	Balance on hand on 31st March 1876		Purchased during the year 1876-77.		Sold during the year 1876-77.		Balance on hand on 31st March 1877.	
	No. of copies	Amount.	No. of copies	Amount	No. of copies.	Amount.	No. of copies.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
English	9,126	3,575 3 7	905	379 9 4	1,463	450 14 9	8,568	3,503 14 2
Marathi	29,114	4,213 12 5	25,070	4,955 2 6	30,519	4,532 4 11	23,965	4,636 10 0
Sanskrit	3,283	1,002 1 0	83	98 12 0	159	103 1 0	3,207	997 12 0
Persian	450	135 13 6	65	7 13 0	186	55 13 0	329	87 13 6
Urdu	11,351	2,126 6 9	1,165	191 14 0	2,905	412 11 4	9,611	2,205 9 5
Total	53,624	11,353 5 3	27,288	5,633 2 10	35,232	5,554 13 0	45,680	11,431 11 1

7,000 copies of the Berar 2nd Book, and the same number of the Berar 3rd Book, which were revised and printed by the Department, are included as purchases in the above statement.

The accounts of the Branch Depôts were examined by the Deputy Inspectors who reported them to be correct. The following is the cash account of the Depôt, up to the end of the financial year :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on 31st March, Books.	11,353	5	3			
Cash...	31	13	2			
Balance of unadjusted account	149	2	0			
Total ...	11,534	4	5			
Books received during the year ..	5,633	2	10			
Profit accrued in purchasing prize books	52	10	10			
				17,220	2	1

Disbursements.

Sale proceeds paid into Treasury	5,218	7	8			
Profit on prize books into Treasury	52	10	10			
Carriage and commission to Branch Book Depôts ...	313	14	6			
Total ...	5,615	1	0			
Balance of unadjusted account	149	2	0			
Cash in hand	24	4	0			
Stock on 31st March 1877 ...	11,431	11	1			
				17,220	2	1

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

212. Lists of the principal places of archæological interest were forwarded during the year through the Government of Bombay to Mr. Burgess, the Archæological Surveyor and Reporter in Western India, and it is expected that that officer will, when time permits, visit and report upon the places of chief interest referred to in these lists.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

SECTION II.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

213. There is nothing to add to the information contained under these heads in the Administration Report for 1872-73, and in subsequent reports.

SECTION III.

STATIONERY.

214. The stationery in the various offices is kept under lock and key in charge of the respective head clerks who keep a record of all issues, and balance the stock at the end of each month.

The question of the expenditure on country stationery is now under consideration.

INDEX

TO

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography—

A.—Physical Geography.
B.—Political relations with Native States—*Nil.*
C.—Civil Divisions.
D.—Population.
E.—Fiscal Statistics, including Survey and Settlement.

II.—Statistics of Protection—

A.—Legislative—*Nil.*
B.—Judicial—Civil and Criminal Courts
C.—Prisons.
D.—Police.
E.—Military—*Nil.*
F.—Marine—*Nil.*

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution—

A.—Finance—(*vide* pages 66 and 67 of Part II.)
B.—Public Works.
C.—Railways.
D.—Agriculture.
E.—Prices of produce and labour.
F.—Mines—*Nil.*
G.—Manufactures.
H.—Coinage and Currency.
I.—Trade.

IV.—Statistics of Life—

A.—Births and Deaths.
B.—Medical Relief.
C.—Vaccination Returns.

V.—Statistics of Instruction—

A.—Ecclesiastical.
B.—Education.
C.—The Press.

A. 1.—Area cultivated, uncultivated, and Communications.

Principal Geographical Division of territory.	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste in acres.			Communications—Mileage of		
		Waste.								
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Uncultivable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water-distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class.	Rail roads.
Amraoti...	2,172	408	187	2,767	208,366	3,676	204,690	...	522	G. I P. R. 69 miles. State Railway 5½ miles.
Akola	2,211	124	319	2,654	74,644	4,521	70,123	...	216	Do. 65 miles. Do. 7 miles.
Ellichpur	968	497	1,158	2,623	313,367	3,759	309,608	...	22	.....
Buldana...	2,081	331	395	2,807	237,275	25,456	211,819	...	219½	Do. 29 miles
Wun	1,827	547	1,545	3,919	723,041	445,349	277,692	...	20	.....
Basim	1,864	355	739	2,958	240,872	13,719	227,153	...	245	.....
Total ...	11,123	2,262	4,343	17,728	1,797,565	496,480	1,301,085	...	1,244½	175½ miles.

A. 2.—Character of the surface.

Nature of different tract	Names, area, and physical description of each tract	Where situated In British or Native territory	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products
Mountains and cultivated tracts ...	Amraot ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts	See *Berar Gazetteer* paras. 1, 2, 3, 40, 44, 75 and 7[illegible], and Resident's Report for 1872-73, Part II, Chapter 1, Section 1
Plains	Akola		
Forests	Ellichpur ...		
Rivers	Buldana ...		
Lakes	Wun		
Marshes	Basim		

Places at which observations taken and the year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Amraoti	·00	29·20	...	29·20	100·9	78·4	114·5	74·0	85·8	73·6	100·0	71·[illegible]	85·3	55·1	88·1	51·4	4·9	7·1	1·3
Akola	...	18·61	...	18·61	100·2	83·0	113·5	79·8	89·9	73·6	103·1	70·5	84·6	51·7	87·8	45·2	1·2	6·8	0·6
Ellichpur (Chikalda) ...	·10	59·04	...	60·04	96·19	77·23	99·0	73·0	74·1	65·19	83·5	66·0	73·15	57·11	76·0	66·0	7·0	2·0	6·0
Buldana	..	25·05	·06	25·11	100·8	79·1	105·9	71·5	83·2	73·2	92·0	75·6	80·2	59·0	85·2	66·4	...	...	...
Wun (Yeotmal) ..	...	35·90	·40	36·30	101·68	80·0	105·0	99·0	85·52	70·68	90·0	75·0	78·74	55·0	80·0	75·0	...	...	...
Basim	...	29·73	·81	30·54	102·0	87·0	104·0	86·0	84·0	80·0	88·0	77·0	80·0	66·0	82·0	63·0	...	...	...

B.—Political Relations with Native States.

Nil.

C.—Civil Divisions.

The following is a statement of the area, population, revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, and Revenue Sub-divisions of the territory.

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-division	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with population.	No. of villages	How many Civil and Revenue Judges and all sorts	How many Magistrates of all sorts	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	No. of Police	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kind.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Amraoti ...	4	2,767	546,448	Amraoti .. ... 25,517 Karanja 12,807	1,372	11	17	32	24	619	1,76,037	15,39,781	19,81,954
	Akola	5	2,654	523,913	Akola ... ... 15,920 Akot ... .. 15,266 Balapur .. .. 13,768 Shegaon .. .. 8,129 Khamgaon 9,234	1,392	18	20	30	20	512	87,835	17,76,793	23,43,347
	Ellichpur ..	3	2,623	304,673	Ellichpur City .. ... 30,298 Do Cantonment... 12,319 Anjangaon 9,418	1,459	6	11	60	38	264	1,25,964	9,13,403	12,65,364
	Buldana	3	2,807	404,042	Deulgaon Raja ... ... 10,265 Malkapur 8,820	1,005	6	10	39	32	451	1,43,356	10,45,598	12,55,845
	Wun	4	3,019	352,822	Yeotmal . ... 2,636 Wun 4,233	1,809	6	9	34	18	438	90,893	4,53,936	6,84,801
	Basim ...	3	2,958	301,284	Basim 9,296	951	6	10	40	20	391	1,09,495	5,35,331	6,57,724
	Total ...	22	17,728	2,433,182		7,985	53	77	235	2,533	2,675	7,33,580	62,64,842	81,88,935

NOTE.—The difference in the area herein shown [illegible] given in the previous year's Report is due to the present figures being the result of actual survey measurement [illegible] brought to a close. The correctness of the total population herein shown is now under enquiry and verification.

D.—Popu

Districts	Inhabited houses.			Population.					
						Children under 12 years			
	Number of masonry buildings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total	Men	Women	Male	Female	Total.	Number per square mile.
Amraoti	18,545	89,310	107,853	186,803	175,672	97,989	85,984	546,448	197·4
Akola	19[illegible]4	101,964	121,308	172,969	167,718	97,662	85,564	523,913	107·5
Ellichpur	12,712	18,825	61,537	102,195	99,358	54,656	48,464	304,673	116·1
Buldana .	18,362	63,975	82,337	131,072	125,582	77,601	69,787	404,042	130·3
Wun .. .	797	64,011	64,808	110,711	109,005	69,880	63,226	352,822	90*
Basim	226	57,189	57,415	94,977	61,202	91,321	53,784	301,284	102
Total .	69,984	425,27[illegible]	[illegible],258	798,727	738,537	489,109	40[illegible]	2,433,182	138·6[illegible]

* *Vide* foot note in preceding statement.

LATION.

Classification of population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.												
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes	Natives.	Hindoos.	Muhammadans.	Parsees	Buddhists and Jains	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists			
151	48	30	493,740	38,625	6	3,660	10,188	481,680	114,768	Marathi ..	2,457 3,669	Emigration. Immigration.
53	56	185	469,159	43,415	18	1,691	9,303	76,189	447,734	Do.	41 11,941	Emigration. Immigration.
190	79		270,673	30,498	75	6	3,212	41,512	263,161	Marathi and Urdu.	7	Immigration.
.	86		320,302	28,289	5	77	55,283	38,122	365,920	Marathi .	14,073	Do.
13	20	6	271,922	10,323		871	66,667	164,484	188,338	Telugu and Marathi.	1,315	Do.
...	5	.	270,593	15,293		447	15,036	50,017	251,267	Marathi	8,224	Do.
407	294	321	2,009,299	166,443	74	6,753	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,631,178		2,498 39,229	Emigration. Immigration.

E.—Fiscal.

1.—Survey.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year with cost per mile		
	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.		Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue	Trigonometrical	Topographical.	Revenue.
			By villages	By fields.						
Amraoti ...	.		..	2,759		.	130	.		.
Akola .		...	...	2,660			124		..	..
Ellichpur ...				971		.	149		...	...
Buldana				2,804	.	...	131	.		...
Wun ...	.			3,919		.	121			
Basim				2,958			145			
Total			.	16,071		...	Average 134			.

2.—Settlement.

Nature of settlement	Area in miles	Amount revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement	Remarks
Settled in perpetuity				
,, For 30 years or upwards	14,040	66,16,676	Varying from 1898 to 1906	
,, For 10 years and under 30	...	.		
,, Under 10 years	.	.	..	
In progress		.	.	
Total ...	14,040	66,46,676		
Settlements previously made including full records of rights.	12,282	59,58,008	...	
Do, without such records	1,758	6,88,668	...	
Settlement during the year .. { Detailed	...	...	...	
Settlement during the year .. { Summary	..	...	...	

E. 3.—FISCAL.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres

Districts.	Cultivated				Uncultivated.			Total area assessed.	Assessment.								
	Irrigated.																
	By Government work	By Private individuals	Unirrigated	Total	Grazing land	Culturable	Unculturable waste		Gross amount	Rate per acre on cultivation			Rate per acre on culturable land.			Rate per acre on total area of settlement.		
	A.	A	A	A	A.	A	A	A	Rs.	Rs	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amraoti	11	13,745	1,351,546	1,365,302	15,176	240,491	111,886	1,732,855	1,681,557	1	2	0	0	8	7	1	0	7
Akola		20,226	1,342,794	1,363,020	4,289	68,590	6,789	1,442,598	1,758,647	1	4	7	0	8	7	1	4	0
Ellichpur	20	9,206	546,216	555,442	13,069	7,546	47,434	623,491	940,545	1	10	7	0	13	4	1	8	1
Buldana	228	24,936	1,230,181	1,255,345	193,265	18,553	..	1,467,165	1,001,642	0	12	9	...	...	...	0	10	11
Wun	...	3,908	1,092,773	1,096,681	177,461	331,834	755,860	2,361,776	599,030	0	7	4	0	6	11	0	4	6
Basim	..	8,554	928,962	937,516	175,513	176,054	348,608	1,637,691	686,569	0	11	9	1	4	11	0	6	8
										Average.								
Total ...	259	80,575	6,492,472	6,573,306	578,773	842,980	1,270,517	965,576	6,667,990	1	0	2	0	11	8	0	13	8

E. 4.—Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue	Revenue last year, 1875-76.		Revenue this year, 1876-77		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.					
1. From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	57,42,691	60,54,031	56,48,249	60,89,656	8,18,206	52,78,383	25,121	87	1,060
2. Settled estates added to Revenue Roll during present year	3,36,617		4,22,871						
3. Settled estates taken off Revenue Roll during present year	3,239		12,216						
4. Collections from Government estates ...	...		...						
5. Income from sale of Government estates	...								
6. Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above...	45,578		57,238						
Total...	61,21,647	60,54,031	61,16,142	60,89,656	8,18,206	52,78,383	25,121	87	1,060

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*Nil.*

B.—JUDICIAL.

Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original Districts on the last

Class of tribunal distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid Judges.	No of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles	Average population of each division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only { Paid ...	6	3,123	404,584	20	A single Judge presides over each Court. Jury or Assessors not employed.
Do. do. Unpaid.	8	Not obtainable.	Ditto.	8	
Small Cause Courts confined to proper functions.	1			2	
Do. invested also with criminal powers.	2			2	
Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes, exercising civil and criminal powers	6	3,123	404,584	26	
Magistrates of the 1st class, exercising civil and criminal powers.	6	3,123	404,584	14	
Magistrates of the districts, exercising civil, criminal, and revenue powers; also the powers described by Section 36 of Act X. of 1872.	6	3,123	404,584	6	
Judicial Commissioner's Court ...	1	18,740	2,427,509	1	
Resident's Sadr Court	1	18,740	2,427,509	1	

STATEMENT B.—No. I.

and Appellate, existing in the Hyderabad Assigned day of the year 1876.

Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
7	8
With exception of Tahsildar of Ellichpur, who exercises powers of 2nd Class Magistrate, each Judge had powers of a Magistrate of 3rd Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Each Judge exercises powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate. One Judge had powers to hear suits up to Rupees 1,000, and the other is the Registrar of the Court, who had been empowered to hear suits up to Rupees 20 in value.	Each Judge is requested to pass the examination prescribed for Naib Tahsildars.
Each Judge had powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd and 3rd Classes under C. C P., and also power to hear suits from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 in value. In addition to powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class under C. C. P., each of these Judges can hear civil suits up to Rupees 5,000 in value. In addition to the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, these officers hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Classes, and are also invested with special powers under Section 36, C. C. P. On civil side they can try suits up to any value, and hear appeals from decisions of the Courts having jurisdiction up to Rupees 1,000. Sessions, and Civil, and Criminal Appellate Judge. The Provincial High Court.	Each Judge is required to pass the Departmental Lower and Higher Standard. Each Judge is requested to pass the Departmental Higher Standard examination.

Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original Districts on the last

Class of tribunal distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid Judges.	Total number of Judges. European				Average annual salary of each paid Judge.						Total cost of tribunals.		
	Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European			Native.					
1	9	10	11	12	13			14			15		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates, exercising criminal powers only. Paid	....	..	...	20	...	0	0	580	0	0	Costs included in the Courts of Magistrates of Districts shown below.		
Do. do Unpaid	...	...		8	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts confined to proper functions.		1		1	9,600	0	0	2,400	0	0	17,692	0	0
Do. invested also with criminal powers.	...	1	1	...	9,392	0	0	...		...	30,853	0	0
Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes exercising civil and criminal powers only.		.	...	26	..	0	0	2,132	0	0	Costs included in the Courts of Magistrates of Districts shown below.		
Magistrates of the 1st class exercising civil and criminal powers.	1	2	6	5	8,349	0	0	6,300	0	0		...	...
Magistrates of the districts, exercising civil, criminal, and revenue powers; also the powers described by Section 36, of Act X. of 1872.	...	6	..	...	17,414	0	0	...	...	...	4,07,060	0	0
Judicial Commissioner's Court	...	1	...	..	27,000	0	0	...	...	...	38,400	0	0
Resident's Sadr Court	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4,200	0	0

(a.)—Exclusive of cases committed
punishments, and trans-

(b.)—Exclusive of

* In addition to above 15 miscellaneous

STATEMENT B.—No. 1.

and Appellate, existing in the Hyderabad Assigned day of the year 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

Net receipt from stamps.			Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each tribunal.	No. of cases decided during the year.			
						Criminal	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
16			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
RS.	A.	P.							
..	...	...	Revenue and account work of the Taluka	214		3,603	...	...	...
...	...	...	.....	...	...	1,183	...	...	...
20,946	9	0	... ..	...	.	...	2,224	...	...
23,825	0	0	... ..	...	...	22	2,467	...	...
Net receipts included in the Courts of Magistrates of Districts shown below.			Revenue and account work of the Taluka.	255		4,724	12,133	...	...
Do.			Two of these are Treasury Officers, and one is located at Karanja. The rest are in charge of Talukas; they are Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.	277	...	1,179	4,915	...	...
2,31,649	6	0	These Officers are Deputy Commissioners invested with administrative charge of Districts.	238	...	315	61	...	503
						(*a.*)	(*b.*)		
						Total 11,026	21,800		
8,951	12	0	.....	287	1	26	...	...	250
816	...	...	.. ...	...	...	..	...	...	*44

to Sessions Court referred for higher
ferred, died, &c.
suits transferred.
cases and petitions were disposed of.

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convict
Districts during

Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during the year.
	CLASS I		
	OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, THE PUBLIC AND JUSTICE.		
	AGAINST THE STATE.		
121	Waging war against the Queen ...		...
122-123	Collecting arms, or concealing attempt to wage war	...	...
125 to 127...	War or depredation on allied powers ...	...	...
131-132	Abetment of mutiny	...	...
	RELATING TO COIN, STAMPS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
231 to 238	Counterfeiting coin ...	...	...
246 to 249	Diminishing or altering coin	1	1
239 to 243 and 250 to 254	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin . .	46	36
255 to 259...	Counterfeiting stamps, or selling same	...	...
260 to 263	Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same ...	3	3
264 to 267	Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures	89	87
	AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.		
140, 170-171..	Personating Public Servant or Soldier	10	9
118 to 120.	Concealing design to commit offence ...	2	2
176-177, 181, 182, 202-203..	Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information ...	104	101
201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence	3	2
183 to 189, 187-190 ...	Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servant	48	48
188 ..	Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury ...	64	60
228 ...	Intentional insult or interruption in Judicial proceeding	3	3
212-216 ..	Harbouring an offender	1	...
213 to 215...	Taking gift to screen offender	5	5
224-225 ...	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	14	14

STATEMENT B.—No. II.—(CRIMINAL.)

ed and acquitted, for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned the year 1876.

Number of persons under trial during the year 1876.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped, transferred		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS The number committed out of those remaining under trial should be noted in this column for remarks.
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	
...	...	...	..	...	...		...			
...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	
...	...	...	...	..	...		.	..	...	
..	...	...	...	...			.	...	...	
1	1	1	1	...	...		...	.	...	
35	39	13	14	22	25	.		...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	..	
3	4		1	3	3	...		.	.	
90	120	12	30	78	90		.	...	...	
9	11			9	11	...	.		...	
2	2	1	1	1	1	.	..	...	.	
102	119	16	19	86	100	...	...	..	...	
3	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	.	..	
48	75	11	27	36	47	1	1	..	...	
60	108	4	9	56	99	...	..	..	...	
3	3	...	...	3	3		...	...	...	
1	1	1	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	
5	6	1	1	4	5	.	..	...	.	
13	17	1	2	11	14	1	1	...	..	

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convict Districts during

Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences	Number of offences reported	Number of offences admitted to have occurred.
	AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE. (*Concluded.*)		
224-226	Escape from lawful custody or transportation ...	10	10
172-175, and 178 to 180	Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice, or order to attend, or produce, or refusing to answer or sign ...	67	67
C. P., 354	Failure to attend as Juror or Assessor		
	BY PUBLIC SERVANTS		
161-165 ...	Taking valuable thing by or to influence public servant	13	13
166-167 ...	Public servant acting illegally to injure any person.		...
168-169 ...	„ unlawfully trading ...	..	...
217-218 ...	„ fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture	3	2
219-220 ..	„ wilfully making order or decision contrary to law	...	
221-222 .	„ intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape ...		...
129-223	„ negligently suffering escape ...	9	9
	Breach of Police Act by police officers	22	21
	FALSE EVIDENCE, FALSE COMPLAINTS, OR CLAIMS, AND FORGERY		
193 to 196	Giving false evidence ...	19	19
193 to 196	Fabricating false evidence	..	.
197 to 200...	Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate		..
205 to 229...	False personation in judicial proceeding	7	7
206 to 208 421 to 424	Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of, property, or suffering of decree ..	2	2
209-210 ...	False claim in Court of Justice	1	1
211 ...	„ charge of offence ...	33	31
C. P., 170 ...	Frivolous and vexatious complaint	...	...

MENT B. No. II.—(CRIMINAL.)

ed and acquitted, for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned the year 1875.—*(Continued)*

Number of persons under trial during the year 1876.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted		Died, escaped, transferred		Remaining under trial		REMARKS
Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	The number committed out of those remaining under trial should be noted in this column for remarks
7	9			7	9					
66	93	5	7	61	86					
14	14	4	4	9	9			1	1	
3	4	1	2	2	2					
9	11	2	2	7	9					
22	23	2	2	20	21					
19	20	8	9	11	11					
...										
7	9	2	3	5	6					
2	3	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	33	11	12	21	21	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convict Districts during

Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred.
	CLASS I.		
	FALSE EVIDENCE, FALSE COMPLAINTS, OR CLAIMS, AND FORGERY —(*Concluded.*)		
465-466, 467-468, 469-471, 473 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document	6	6
481 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks	...	1
	PUBLIC NUISANCES.		
269 to 294...	Public nuisances under Penal Code	330	313
	Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts.	2,101	2,094
	RELATING TO THE PUBLIC PEACE		
143 to 153 157-158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	155	82
154 to 156...	Omitting to inform of, or prevent, riot	...	...
160 ...	Affray	32	32
295 to 298...	Offences relating to religion	7	6
	Total ...	3,210	3,086
	CLASS II.		
	OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.		
	Murder, 302-303. By Thugs	...	...
	Murder, 302-303. By Dacoits	...	...
	Murder, 302-303. By Robbers	12	10
	Murder, 302-303. By poison ... for sake of robbery ...	2	...
	Murder, 302-303. By poison ... from other motives ...	4	4
	Murder, 302-303. Other murders ... from motives connected with women ...	5	3
	Murder, 302-303. Other murders ... from other motives ...	18	11
307 ...	Attempt to murder	21	12
304-308 ...	Culpable homicide	13	10
304-A ...	Causing death by rash or negligent act	2	2

MENT B. No. II.—(CRIMINAL.)

ed and acquitted, for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned the year 1875.—(*Continued.*)

Number of persons under trial during the year 1876.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped, transferred.		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS.
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	The number committed out of those remaining under trial should be noted in this column for remarks.
6	13	5	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
309	747	36	80	273	667	...	...	...	..	
2,086	2,158	88	89	1,997	2,056	...	...	1	13	
69	521	26	183	41	325	...	...	2	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	166	3	54	29	112	...	...	..	...	
4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	..	...	
3,063	4,338	259	570	2,798	3,738	2	3	4	27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
11	18	6	10	5	8	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	.	...	
3	3	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	
15	35	6	23	6	9	...	...	3	3	
10	15	7	12	3	3	...	...	...	...	
9	12	3	6	5	5	...	...	1	1	
2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convict
Districts during

Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during the year.
	CLASS II.		
	OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.—*(Concluded.)*		
305-306 ..	Abetment of suicide	...	...
309 ..	Attempt to commit suicide	114	80
312-316 ...	Causing miscarriage	5	4
317-318 . .	Exposure of infant or concealment of birth .	23	16
325-326 ..	Grievous hurt	51	39
335 ...	,, on grave and sudden provocation ...	2	2
323-334 ...	Hurt	392	296
324 ...	,, by dangerous weapons	26	14
328 ...	Administering stupifying drugs	12	7
327, 329 to 333 .	Causing hurt to extort property or confession ...	4	3
336-337 ..	Act dangerous to life or safety	12	11
341	Wrongful restraint	226	152
342 to 346	Wrongful confinement	22	14
347-348 ...	,, ,, to extort property or confession ...	3	3
352, 355, 358	Assault or use of criminal force...	2,624	2,595
504 to 509	Criminal intimidation or insult ..	88	87
510 ...	Causing annoyance in state of intoxication ..	1	1
374 .	Unlawful compulsion of labor	...	...
370-371 ...	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave ...	...	...
363 to 365 (367 to 369)	Kidnapping or abduction	14	7
366 ...	Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement	4	2
372-373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution	...	...
498 ...	Enticing a married woman with criminal intent ..	48	48
493 to 496 .	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages	36	36
497 ...	Adultery	9	9
376 ...	Rape	42	20
377 ...	Unnatural offences	21	13
500 to 502 ...	Defamation	26	26
	Total ...	3,882	3,587

MENT B. No. 11.—(CRIMINAL.)

ed, and acquitted, for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned the year 1876.—(*Continued.*)

Number of persons under trial during the year.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped, transferred.		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS.
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	The number committed out of those remaning under trial should be noted in this column for remarks.
...	...	...	..	.	.				...	
69	71	17	19	50	50	2	2	...		
5	10	2	6	3	4		...			
18	19	3	4	10	15		...	...		
37	53	13	18	24	35	...	...	...		
2	3	1	1	1	2		...	...	...	
233	379	55	132	177	247			1	...	
11	11	3	3	8	8	...	...	..	...	
3	3	2	2	1	1	.	.	..	...	
1	5	...	...	1	5	.	.	...	...	
8	10	2	2	6	8	.	.	...	.	
136	211	71	122	65	89	...	...	...	.	
14	27	7	15	7	12	.	...	.	.	
2	4	.	.	1	2	...	...	1	2	
2,573	5,178	1,599	3,575	962	1,601	1	2	11	.	
87	120	35	53	52	67	.	.	.	.	
1	4	. .	...	1	4	...	...	.	...	
1	2	.	1	1	1	..	.	.	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	.	
10	12	5	7	4	4	1	1	...	...	
2	2	1	1	1	1	.	...	...	.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	
46	68	28	45	17	17	...	...	1	6	
32	65	18	39	11	20	...	...	3	6	
9	13	6	10	3	3	.	.	...	...	
10	11	5	5	5	6	..	.	.	...	
7	7	1	1	6	6	...	...	...	. .	
25	* 41	15	30	10	11	...	...	...	...	
3,390	6,417	1,912	4,143	1,452	2,250	5	6	21	18	

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convict
Districts during

Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred.
	CLASS III.		
	OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE		
395, 397, 398	Dacoity	25	16
399-402 ...	Preparation or assembly for dacoity	...	...
394-397, 398	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon ... By poison or stupefying drugs	...	...
	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon ... By other means ...	9	6
392,393 ..	Robbery ... In a dwelling house ...	7	4
	Robbery ... On the high-way... ...	23	12
	Robbery ... Elsewhere	44	22
384 to 389	Extortion	12	12
451-454-457	House-breaking or house-trespass, in order to commit theft	917	777
449, 450, 451 454, 457 ...	House-breaking or house-trespass, in order to commit an offence other than theft	295	266
452, 455 ... 458, 460 ..	House-breaking or house-trespass, with preparation for, or attempt at hurt	107	98
452 455, 458.	House-breaking or lurking house-trespass... ...	70	58
	WITHOUT VIOLENCE.		
379, 380, 381.	Theft ... of cattle	413	307
	Theft ... ordinary	4,235	3,318
411 to 414...	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	78	72
403 to 404...	Dishonest misappropriation of property	96	92
406 to 409...	Criminal breach of trust	145	128
417 to 420...	Cheating	48	46
	MALICIOUS OFFENCES.		
426, 427 430 to 433	Mischief, ordinary	120	118
429-429 ...	„ by poisoning or killing cattle	134	87
434 ...	„ by destroying landmarks	33	33

MENT B. No. II.—(CRIMINAL.)

ed and acquitted, for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned the year 1875.—(*Continued.*)

Number of persons under trial during the year 1876.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped, transferred.		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS.
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	The number committed out of those remaining under trial should be noted in this column for remarks.
9	45	4	25	4	14	...	...	1	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	12	4	9	2	3	...	...	...	...	
2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	
7	10	4	6	3	4	...	...	...	...	
14	36	6	18	8	18	...	...	...	...	
12	19	4	11	8	8	...	...	...	...	
258	325	55	84	202	240	1	1	...	...	
86	114	27	41	59	73	...	...	...	...	
14	19	5	8	9	11	...	...	...	...	
21	25	9	13	12	12	...	...	...	...	
177	234	40	59	137	175	...	...	...	...	
1,594	2,256	271	451	1,307	1,791	1	1	15	13	
81	128	20	46	58	82	...	...	...	...	
93	124	17	28	76	96	...	...	...	...	
84	99	38	45	45	53	...	...	1	1	
48	65	21	34	25	28	...	...	2	3	
120	195	74	136	43	58	1	1	2	...	
48	69	21	34	27	35	...	...	...	...	
32	42	4	6	28	36	...	...	...	...	

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convict
Districts during

Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred.
	CLASS III.		
	MALICIOUS OFFENCES.—*(Concluded)*		
435, 436-438	Serious mischief by fire	106	69
447 ...	Criminal-trespass or house-trespass	378	277
461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	4	3
	Total ...	7,299	5,821
	CLASS IV.		
	NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE CLASSES.		
311 400 ... 411	Belonging to a gang of { Thugs ... ... Dacoits ... ... Thieves	... ...	... ...
C. P., 504 ..	Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood ..	50	46
C. P., 505, 506	Bad habit and repute	57	56
490-492 ...	Criminal breaches of contracts of service	2	2
Act VIII. of 1871.	Breaches of special laws for the protection of the Revenue, or on other subjects—the acts being specified—Registration Act	3	3
	Breaches of laws relating :—		
	[illegible]e on spirits and drugs ...	367	348
	,, Opium	37	35
485 C. C. P.	Contempt of Court	9	9
536 C. C. P.	Maintenance of wives or children	60	60
Chapter	Boundary marks	6	6
87 C. C. P.	Security for keeping the peace	2	2
	To Salt and Saltpetre	4	4
	,, Stamps	19	19
	,, Paper Currency	...	...
	,, Post Office...	7	7
	,, Electric Telegraph	...	...
	,, Payment of Watchmen	...	...
	,, Municipalities	494	494
	,, Jails	2	2

MENT B. No. II.—(CRIMINAL.)

ed and acquitted, for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned the year 1876.—(*Continued.*)

Number of persons under trial during the year 1876.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped, transferred.		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS.
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	
12	14	4	6	8	8	...	...			The number committed out of those remaining under trial should be noted in this column for remarks.
260	410	109	196	150	213	.		1	1	
3	10	1	8	2	2	...	...			
2,981	4,255	741	1,264	2,215	2,964	3	3	22	24	
...	.	...		...	...	...	...			
.	.	...	.	...	...	...	...			
.	.	.	...	..	...	...	...		...	
48	59	12	20	36	39	...	...	.	.	
57	63	19	20	38	43	...	...	...	...	
2	25	...	...	2	23	...	2	.	...	
3	7	...		3	7	...	...		..	
343	415	56	77	287	338	..	...			
37	42	8	10	29	32		...	...		
9	10	1	1	8	9			...		
58	57	36	35	22	22	...		...	.	
6	6	1	1	5	5	...	...		.	
2	38	...	...	2	38			...	...	
4	4	...		4	4		...	...	...	
19	33	2	4	17	29			...		
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	6	2	2	5	4	...				
...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	
494	496	10	11	484	485		.	...	...	
2	2	1	1	1	1	..		...		

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convict
Districts during

Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred.
	CLASS IV.		
	NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE CLASSES—*(Concluded)*		
	To Forests	322	317
	„ Railway	26	22
	„ Gaming and Lotteries... ...	31	29
	„ Wandering and dangerous Lunatics ...	...	...
	„ Cattle trespass	213	212
	„ Possession of arms	14	14
	Total ...	1,725	1,687
	Grand Total ...	16,116	† 14,131
	ABSTRACT.		
	Class I... Cognizable	2,527	2,418
	Class I... Non-cognizable	681	667
	„ II Cognizable	1,092	758
	„ II Non-cognizable	2,792	2,780
	„ III .. Cognizable	7,022	5,552
	„ III .. Non-cognizable . ..	277	269
	„ IV... Cognizable	688	681
	„ IV... Non-cognizable	1,037	1,006
	Total... Cognizable ...	11,329	9,409
	Total... Non-cognizable ...	4,787	4,722

MENT B. No. II.—(CRIMINAL.)

ed, and acquitted for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned the year 1876.—*(Concluded.)*

Number of persons under trial during the year 1876.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped, transferred.		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS.
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	The number committed out of those remaining under trial should be noted in this column for remarks.
311	786	44	138	261	632	6	16	...	..	
23	27	6	8	17	19	...		..		
31	111	4	22	27	89			.		
..	.	...	...		...			..		
212	421	126	278	85	143	...		1	...	
14	17	2	2	12	15	...		...	...	
1,682	2,625	330	630	1,345	1,977	6	18	1		
11,116	17,635	3,242	6,607	7,810	10,929	A 16	A 30	48	69	
2,404	2,999	167	362	2,233	2,610	1	1	3	26	
659	1,339	92	208	564	1,127	1	2	1	1	
608	959	207	401	393	550	2	2	6	6	
2,782	5,458	1,705	3,742	1,060	1,701	3	4	15	12	
2,702	3,845	636	1,061	2,045	2,758	2	2	19	21	
279	410	105	200	170	206	1	1	3	3	
683	866	52	89	631	777				...	
999	1,759	278	541	714	1,200	6	18	1		
6,397	8,669	1,062	1,916	5,302	6,695	5	5	28	53	
4,719	8,966	2,180	4,691	2,508	4,234	11	25	20	16	

(A) (A)

	Cases.	Persons
Died	6	7
Escaped	10	23
Total	16	30

† Include 12 cases on account of previous years.

Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the Districts during

COURTS	Number of cases and persons dealt with.													
	Brought to trial during the year 1876													
	Remaining at the end of the year 1875		Under arrest of Police.		Upon warrant.		On summons		Voluntarily.		Received by transfer		Total.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Unpaid Magistrates			856	912	18	34	320	600					1,194	1,546
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	17	24	4,657	6,440	335	510	3,286	6,459	167	546	22	35	8,484	14,014
Full power Magistrates, exercising jurisdiction throughout Districts	11	27	795	1,044	116	147	252	441	32	54	30	45	1,239	1,758
Chief Magistrates of Districts	5	5	142	221	44	80	54	84	3	4	67	85	315	470
											B.	B.	A.	A.
Total Magistracy	36	56	6,450	8,617	513	771	3,912	7,584	202	604	119	165	11,232	17,797
Court of Sessions			28	39									28	39
(Resident's) Sadr Court								..						...
Grand Total 1876	36	56	6,478	8,656	513	771	3,912	7,584	202	604	119	165	11,260	17,836

A. A.—Compared with Statement No. B-II., shows a difference of cases 116 and 162 persons, which is accounted for thus:—

	Cases.	Persons.	
Referred for further punishment	57	69	
Transferred from one Court to another within each district	62	96	
Total ..	119	165	as per B. B.
Deduct those committed to Sessions Court in 1875, but admitted to file in 1876, and not included in the above Totals A. A.	3	3	
Balance ...	116	162	The difference above referred to.

MENT B. No. III.—(CRIMINAL.)

tribunal of various classes in the Hyderabad Assigned the year 1876.

Cases and persons disposed of.												Average number of days during which each case lasted		Number of witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
Discharged without trial.		Acquitted.		Convicted.		Committed or referred.		Died, escaped, or transferred		Remaining at end of the year 1876.					
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cognizable.	Non-Cognizable.		
32	78	165	334	986	1,102	3	3	7	16	1	13	2	5	3,062	
634	1,638	1,790	3,811	5,723	8,391	52	64	51	77	34	30	2	6	26,595	
186	323	121	207	890	1,158	22	32	14	27	6	11	5	8	4,556	
84	160	25	43	190	251	5	6	6	6	5	13	8	11	1,432	
						C	C.	D.	D.						
1,136	2,199	2,101	4,398	7,789	10,902	82	105	78	126	46	67	4·2	7·5	35,645	
..		5	10	21	27					2	2	27	..	96	
...	...				..	.	.	..	.			...	..		
1,136	2,199	2,106	4,408	7,810	10,929	82	105	78	126	48	69	8·8	7·5	35,741	

	Cases.	Persons.
C. C.—Committed to Sessions Court ..	25	36
Referred for higher punishment ..	57	69
Total ..	82	105
D. D.—Died	6	7
Escaped	10	23
Transferred from one Court to another within each district	62	96
Total ...	78	126

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by various criminal

Class of tribunals.	Persons sen							
	Death.	Transportation.		Penal servitude	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.
		For life.	For a term		Rigorous.		Simple.	
					With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.		
Unpaid Magistrates	...	...	...		...	41	15	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates	...	.	.	...	7	1,094	97	..
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout districts	..	.	...		6	175	11	...
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	...	10	112	12	...
Court of Sessions ...	3	18	...	.	3	3	..	...
(Resident's) Sadr Court	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
Grand Total 1876 ...	3	18	...	...	26	1,425	135	...

tribunals in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

tenced to				Persons ordered to find or give				Details of Punishment.					
Fine.		Whipping.						Fine.					
With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Maintenance.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs 1,000.
27	1,020	...		...		...		1,014	33	...		..	...
636	6,126	46	384		...	...		5,934	775	41	13	...	...
106	658	13	41	53	1	62	16	554	167	24	20	...	...
37	48	19	14	2	...	8	5	37	28	6	13	1	...
...	...	...	..		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	. .	...	...
806	7,852	* 78	439	55	1	† 70	21	7,539	1003	71	46	1	...

* Two of these were also fined in addition to imprisonment and whipping.

† Five of these were imprisoned, they having failed to furnish the security as ordered.

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by various criminal tribu

Class of tribunals	Details of										
	Fine.—(*Concluded.*)									Impri	
	Total amount of fines.			Amount realised.			Amount paid by way of compensation.			15 days.	
										Rigorous.	Simple.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.		
Unpaid Magistrates	2,661	14	0	2,560	0	0	103	0	0	39	15
Local and Subordinate Magistrates.	46,009	4	1	39,575	2	6	1,807	10	1	696	130
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout districts	14,215	5	0	8,025	6	5	1,438	14	0	41	13
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	5,739	0	0	1,362	2	2	173	0	0	1	7
Court of Sessions	.....		...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
(Resident's) Sadr Court ...	.....	..	..	.....	...	..	.....	...	...	...	...
Grand Total 1876...	68,625	7	1	51,522	11	1	3,522	8	1	777	165

MENT B. No. IV.—(CRIMINAL.)

nals in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.–*(Concld.)*

punishment.—(*Concluded*)

sonment.								Whipped.							
6 months.		2 years.		7 years		Above 7 years									
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous.	Simple	10 stripes and under.	25 stripes and under	30 stripes and under	40 stripes and under.	50 stripes and under	75 stripes and under	100 stripes and under.	120 stripes and above.
28	1	...	...		...	..			..	...		...	...	...	...
1,001	53	.	..		.	..		48	98	82	195		...	1	.
159	20	82	1		..	..	..	9	6	2	27	9	...	1	...
73	6	54	7	42				..		3	14	4	10	2	
...	..	3	...	3	...	...	...					...			...
...	...	...	...	...		...				...	.	...	..		
1,261	**80**	**139**	**8**	**45**	...	...	...	57	104	93	236	13	10	4	...

Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in criminal

Tribunal.	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under Chapter XX and XXI., C. C. P.	Number	
		Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.
1	2	3	4
Magistrates of Districts.			
Akola	54	20	3
Buldana	23	8	3
Basim	30	..	13
Amraoti	70	21	23
Ellichpur	30	6	10
Wun	15	2	5
Total ...	222	57	57
Judicial Commissioner's Court ..	40	19	2
High (Resident's) Court ...	26	21	...
Grand Total ..	288	97	59

MENT B. No. V.—(CRIMINAL.)

cases in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

of persons.						
Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	10	..	...	...	1	
3	9	...	..	..	...	
8	5	..	...	4	...	
13	10	...	...	3	...	
6	8	...	...	...	...	
4	4	...	..	...	...	
54	46	...	...	7	1	
4	11	...	4	...	...	
8	2	...	...	...	...	
61	59	...	4	7	1	

Statement showing the number and description of civil suits during the

Suits for money, distinguishing suits up to Rs 500, cognizable by Small Cause

Class of Courts	On written obligation.		On unwritten.		On account stated.		Money had and received		Goods sold.		Breach of contract not mentioned above.	
	Rupees 500 and under	Above Rupees 500	Rupees 500 and under	Above Rupees 500	Rupees 500 and under.	Above Rupees 500.	Rupees 500 and under	Above Rupees 500.	Rupees 500 and under	Above Rupees 500.	Rupees 500 and under.	Above Rupees 500.
Small Cause Courts	2,678	8	440	.	470	5	39		285	1	534	7
Sub-divisional Courts	2,761		940		1,398		20		185		534	.
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	5,707	228	957	30	1,810	129	80	9	260	6	159	8
Chief Courts of Districts	23	6	1	..	5	2	.	...	6		1	...
Grand Total .	11,169	242	2,338	30	3,683	136	139	9	736	7	1,228	15

MENT B. No. VI.—(CIVIL.)

instituted in the Civil Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts year 1876.

Courts from "other cases."						Other Suits.												
Rent not falling under the Rent Law.		Moveable property or value thereof.		Damages		Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping	Suits relating to religion and caste	Total.
Rupees 500 and under.	Above Rupees 500.	Rupees 500 and under.	Above Rupees 500.	Rupees 500 and under.	Above Rupees 500.													
46	...	109		17												...	...	4,639
70		232	..	51	.	139	1	15	3	1		..	.	.	..	.	..	6,350
22	.	204	11	26	2	372	55	136	32	5	3	3	4	16	20	...	3	10,297
...	...	...		..	...	2	...	1	1			...	..	1	2	...		51
138	...	545	11	94	2	513	56	152	36	6	3	3	4	17	22		3	21,337

IMPERIAL—JUDICIAL STATEMENT B. No. VII.—(Civil.)

Statement showing value of suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1876.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of Suits.		
	Small Cause Court	Sub-Divisional Courts	District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	Chief Courts of Districts.	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
In Civil Courts.								
Rs.						Rs.	A.	P.
Not exceeding 5	104	361	119	1	585	2,351	3	5
" " 20	1,223	2,283	1,629	4	5,139	68,585	11	5
" " 100	2,358	3,060	5,012	25	11,135	5,36,265	8	3
" " 500	967	26	3,035	10	4,038	8,15,607	15	11
" " 1,000	21	.....	372	.....	393	2,73,475	7	9
" " 5,000	.....	.....	131	3	134	2,41,498	6	4
" " 10,000	.....	.....	.....	4	4	29,790	0	0
" " 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	6	6	1,39,725	11	11
Exceeding 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Suits in which amount of claims cannot be stated	.....	.....	110	2	112	.....	...	...
Grand Total...	4,673	6,330	10,488	55	21,546	21,07,300	1	0

IMPERIAL—JUDICIAL STATEMENT B. No. VIII.—(CIVIL.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1876.

Class of Courts.	Description of Court.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	CONTESTED. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration of suits. Contested.	Uncontested.	Referred to arbitration.
Small Cause Courts	...	163	4,656	...	4,819	...	19	80	83	583	1,513	567	37	1,496	332	4,691	128			9·8	8·8	6
Sub-Divisional Courts		100	6,443	31	6,574	96	26	450	81	1,125	2,822	306	48	1,228	350	6,506	68	7	3	27·2	16·9	16
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	868	10,484	338	11,690	296	45	266	102	1,419	4,639	1,093	25	2,494	609	10,934	756	124	20	47·3	22·1	90
Chief Courts of Districts.		5	35	24	64	1	...	3	.	10	16	4		20	8	62	2	.	...	136·7	22·8	4
Grand Total		1,136	*a* 21,618	393	23,147	393	90	799	266	3,137	8,981	1,970	110	5,238	1,299	*b* 22,193	954	131	23	55·2	17·6	116

(a.) Includes 281 suits re-instituted during 1876: if these are deducted, the balance would be 21,337—the number actually instituted, as shown in Statement B. No. VI,

(b.) Includes 254 re-instituted cases disposed of during 1876. Should these, plus the number transferred—393—equal to 647—be deducted from the total B., the balance would be 21,546—the number shown in Statement No. B VII. The number of plaints rejected (90) is not included in the total number disposed of in this statement.

IMPERIAL—JUDICIAL STATEMENT B. No. IX.—(CIVIL)

Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1876.

Class of Courts.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred	Dismissed for default, or under 5 and 6, Act XXIII. of 1861	Heard *ex parte*			Contested				Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over four months.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII., 1859.	Objections allowed.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified	Reversed	Remanded under Section 351, Civil Procedure Code.					
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts . .	14	356	2	372	1	11	40	2	7	163	30	60	34	348	24	2	2	1
Superior Appellate Court, other than Chief Court of Province	15	273	.	288	1	6	5	1	5	97	20	34	63	232	56	...	...	...
High (Resident's) Court	.	*1		1	.	..	.	...	..	1	..	.	.	1	...	..	...	
Total . .	29	630	2	661	2	17	45	3	12	261	50	94	97	581	80	2	2	1

* In addition to these 17 applications for admission of special appeal were received and rejected with the exception of 3 which having been received at the close of 1876 remained pending.

IMPERIAL—JUDICIAL STATEMENT B. No. X.—(CIVIL.)

Statement showing the execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1876.

Class of Courts	Description of Court	Applications to execute Decrees				Decrees completely executed	Decrees partially executed	No. of execution effected	Total	Pending at the end of the year	Decrees executed by possession being given	Nature and number of coercive Processes issued.					
													Moveable property		Immoveable property.		
		Pending.	Filed	Received by transfer	Total							Imprisonment of person.	Attached	Sold.	Attached	Sold	Orders under Section 243, Code of Procedure.
Small Cause Courts		300	3,419	2	3,721	729	1,019	1,617	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	52	1,2[illegible]	634			2
Sub-divisional Courts		918	3,511	133	4,562	1,5[illegible]2	8[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]21	[illegible]	23	58	1,[illegible]	636	675	378	3
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts		2,565	8,819	93	11,477	2,347	2,113	4,0[illegible]	[illegible]523	2,954	143	179	2,[illegible]7	1,212	2,479	1,248	91
Chief Courts of districts		36	84		12[illegible]	43	22	28	93	27			43	15	24	11	4
Grand Total		3,819	15,833	228	19,88[illegible]	4,621	3,987	6,994	15,6[illegible]2	4,278	168	319	4,676	2,497	3,158	1,637	100

IMPERIAL—JUDICIAL STATEMENT B. No. XI.—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Establishment, or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury trials.		Assessors' trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	
Sessions Court of Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Two Assessors in each case. The prescribed qualifications are education, character, and age.	.	26	...	..	19	7	...

B.—REGISTRATION.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of

Districts	Number of registration offices.	Registration affecting Immove								
		Compulsory.								
		Instruments of gift, (Section 17, Clause 1.)	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses 2 and 3.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4.)	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
									Rs. A.	P.
Inspector General of Registration, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...
Akola	9	10	826	1,162	19	31	386	2,434	3,529 0	0
Buldana	10	1	312	566	.	8	58	945	1,371 0	0
Basim	6	2	32	148	3	7	11	203	299 8	0
Amraoti	8	10	513	684	10	50	334	1,601	2,203 12	0
Ellichpur	5	3	320	579	8	1	207	1,118	1,844 0	0
Wun	7	2	64	153	...	5	18	242	344 12	0
Total...	46	28	2,067	3,292	40	102	1,014	6,543	9,592 0	0

the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1876-77.

able property, Book No. I.

Optional.											Total value of immoveable property transferred.		
Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less, (Section 18, Clause 3,) and leases exempted under the provision in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4.)	Miscellaneous registrations, other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20		
								Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
628	309	2	11	...	10	3	963	404	0	0	7,09,479	3	5
259	175	...	5	...	8	5	432	195	8	0	3,00,140	9	0
35	64	...	6	...	..	...	105	35	0	0	55,352	9	6
594	273	8	41	...	21	...	937	420	12	0	4,81,896	11	10
193	132	...	1	...	...	...	326	112	8	0	3,79,769	2	3
32	57	...	3	...	5	..	97	58	8	0	69,910	10	9
1,721	1,010	10	67	.	44	8	2,860	1,226	4	0	19,96,548	14	9

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the

Districts	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book No. IV.					
	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property, Clause 3, Section 18.	Obligations for the payment of money, (Section 18, Clause 7.	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	
1	21	22	23	24	25	
					Rs.	A P.
Inspector General of Registration, Hyderabad Assigned Districts ..	...	...	..	...	...	... ...
Akola	103	50	151	304	393	0 0
Buldana	76	154	105	335	414	4 0
Basim	5	50	51	106	164	4 0
Amraoti	39	84	272	395	635	8 0
Ellichpur	10	40	52	102	156	8 0
Wun	7	19	117	143	170	8 0
Total.	240	397	748	1,385	1,934	0 0

Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1876-77.—(*Concluded.*)

Number of sealed covers deposited—Book V.	Number of wills registered.	Number of written authorities to adopt, other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested	Number of searches or applications for copies	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 14, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under sections 27 and 28			Total extraordinary fees and fines			Total expenditure		
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			35			36		
								Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
.	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..		.	29	3	10	8,977	1	10
..	2	1	1	7	28	22	102	4,334	0	0	2,295	2	0	3,218	6	1
...	3		1	2	16	7	35	1,966	12	0	878	8	0	1,788	8	6
.	...		.	...	9	2	4	498	12	0	282	0	0	402	12	5
...	4	1	...	3	50	40	142	3,272	0	0	2,069	2	0	3,449	8	6
1	3	...	...	...	13	12	66	2,119	0	0	1,471	4	0	1,339	2	3
...	...	...	...	10	2	26	19	573	12	0	432	15	0	744	14	5
1	12	2	2	22	118	109	368	12,784	4	0	7,450	2	10	19,920	6	0

C.—PRISONS.

Showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year			Received during the year.			Total		
			Male	Female	Total	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Akola	Central Prison.	Convicts.	388	19	407	504	48	552	892	67	959
		Under-trial	7	2	9	152	9	161	159	11	170
		Civil	2		2	18	1	19	20	1	21
		Lunatics.					...			...	
Amraoti	Do.	Convicts	379	17	396	733	59	792	1,112	76	1,188
		Under-trial	5	1	6	130	11	141	135	12	147
		Civil ...	4		1	18	1	49	52	1	53
		Lunatics.	14		14	13		13	27	...	27
Ellichpur .	Lock-up.	Convicts	29	2	31	223	21	244	252	23	275
		Under-trial...				1	1	2	1	1	2
		Civil	...					...	...	...	...
Wun ..	Do.	Convicts	26	2	28	312	17	329	338	19	357
		Under-trial	1	...	1	22	...	22	23	...	23
		Civil ...	...		...	5	...	5	5	.	5
Basim ..	Do.	Convicts	15	1	16	183	28	211	198	29	227
		Under-trial...	...			111	17	131	114	17	131
		Civil	1	...	1	5		5	6	...	6
Buldana...	Do.	Convicts	21	2	23	225	18	243	246	20	266
		Under-trial...	1	...	1	26	6	32	27	6	33
		Civil ...	...	...	.	3	..	3	3	...	3
	Total .	Convicts.	858	43	901	2,180	191	2,371	3,038	234	3,272
		Under-trial	14	3	17	445	44	489	459	47	506
		Civil	7	.	7	79	2	81	86	2	88
		Lunatics..	14		14	13		13	27	...	27

SUMMARY.

and Lock-ups of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total.
500	52	552	392	15	407	392 59	22·	414·59			
158	11	169	1		1	2·91	·28	3 19	397·23	22·49	419·72
18	1	19	2		2	1·73	·21	1·94			
...	.	.		...		.		.			
692	53	745	420	23	443	373·75	17·82	391·57			
131	12	143	4	...	4	5·26	1·18	6 44	400 32	19 12	419·44
48	1	49	4	...	4	4 33	·12	4·45			
9	.	9	18	.	18	16 98	..	16 98			
219	23	242	33		33	21·45	1 54	22·99			
1	1	2	.	.	...	·08	·04	·12	21·53	1·58	23·11
...	...	..	.		...	..		.			
323	19	342	15	...	15	23 66	1·88	25 54			
23	...	23	...			·77	..	·77	25 19	1·88	27·07
5	...	5				76		·76			
175	27	202	23	2	25	16·91	2·90	19·81			
114	17	131	.	...	.	1·82	·13	1·95	19·20	3·03	22·23
6		6	..	.	.	·47		·47			
220	19	239	26	1	27	21·99	2·10	24·09			
27	6	33	.	.	...	1·37	·10	1·47	23·48	2·20	25·68
3	..	3		..	...	·12	...	·12			
2,129	193	2,322	909	41	950	850·35	48·24	898·59			
454	47	501	5	...	5	12·21	1·73	13·94	886·95	50·30	937·25
80	2	82	6	..	6	7·41	·33	7·74			
9	...	9	18	..	18	16·98		16 98			

Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial number.	Jails	Remained on the 31st December 1875		Imprisoned during the year 1876		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Akola	388	19	345	36	733	55
2	Amraoti...	379	17	584	47	963	64
3	Ellichpur	29	2	223	21	252	23
4	Wun	26	2	312	17	338	19
5	Basim	15	1	183	28	198	29
6	Buldana	21	2	225	18	246	20
	Total .	858	43	1,872	167	2,730	210

I.—(JUDICIAL.)

f the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

6				7			8			
Received from other Jails.							Transferred to other Jails			
A.		B.					A		B	
To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation, or to other Jails.		Total population.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.	
Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Male	Female
146	9	13	3	892	67	959	4	...	...	...
149	12	.	...	1,112	76	1,188	18	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	252	23	275	83	5	3	2
...	...	...	...	338	19	357	63	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	198	29	227	46	7	...	..
...	...	...	...	246	20	266	75	2	1	...
295	21	13	3	3,038	234	3,272	289	22	4	2

Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the

1	2	9									
Serial number.	Jails	Released during the year									
		A		B.		C.		D.			
								By order of Govt.			
								A		B.	
		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.	
		M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Akola ..	12	1	453	46	12	...	...	..	...	...
2	Amraoti ..	13	.	644	49	11	1	...	..	..	...
3	Ellichpur	10	1	113	13	10	2	...	...	...	...
4	Wun ...	1	...	251	14	6	...	...	...	...	...
5	Basim ...	3	..	118	19	6	1	1	...	...	...
6	Buldana ...	4	...	139	17	1	...		...	...	...
	Total	43	2	1,718	158	46	4	1	...	...	...

I.—(JUDICIAL.)

Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

10		11		12		13		14		15			16			17
Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums		Escaped.		Executed		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1876.			Daily average number.			Serial number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
5	4	..	...		...	...	...	14	1	392	15	407	392·59	22·0	414·59	1
...	...	..	...	1	...	2		3	...	420	23	443	373·75	17·82	391·57	2
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	33		33	21·45	1·54	22·99	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	15		15	23·66	1·88	25·54	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	23	2	25	16·91	2·90	19·81	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	27	21·99	2·10	24·09	6
5	4	...	...	2	...	4	..	17	1	909	41	950	850·35	48·24	898·50	

Showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the Convicts in

1	2	3																		4	
		Religion																		Age.	
		A						B		C		D.		E		A		B.	
		Christians																			
		A.		B		C															
Serial number.	Jails	Europeans		Eurasians		Natives.		Muhammadans		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains		All other classes		Under 16		16 to 40.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1	Akola	...	...	1	...	4	...	121	8	113	36	1	1	193	10	15	1	664	42		
2	Amraoti	...	...	...	...	1	..	208	9	323	22	..	..	131	33	6	1	811	54		
3	Ellichpur ...		...		...	1		71	3	180	20	.	.	.	...	3		224	20		
4	Wun		...		.	.		35	5	293	14		...	10	..	8	2	293	18		
5	Basim ...		...	...	...	...		29	2	109	13	3	1	57	13	3	2	181	24		
6	Buldana	...	.		.	.	....	17	2	7	.	4		188	18	3	.	231	20		
	Total...	...	...	1		6	.	511	29	1,325	105	8	2	879	74	38	6	2,404	173		

II.—(JUDICIAL.)

the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

5												6			7
Previous occupation.															
C.		D.		Males.						Females.					
40 to 60.		Above 60.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G	H.	I.	Total			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Of independent property.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Domestic servants.	Government servants	No occupation	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Serial number.
41	12	13	...	3	214	399	44	19	54	53	1	1	733	55	788	1
136	9	10	...	...	114	659	67	82	41	55	1	8	963	64	1,027	2
23	3	2	...	...	31	204	6	11	.	20	...	3	252	23	275	3
36	4	1	...	...	56	249	24	8	1	18	...	1	338	19	357	4
13	2	1	1	3	52	93	14	13	23	27	2	...	198	29	227	5
12	...	...	...	9	59	122	8	24	24	18	...	2	246	20	266	6
261	30	27	1	15	526	1,726	163	157	143	191	4	15	2,730	210	2,040	

Showing the convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts

Serial number.	Jails.	Classes according to													
		A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one, and exceeding 6 months.		C. Above 6 months, and not exceeding 1 year.		D. Above one year, and not exceeding 3 years.		E. Above 3 years, and not exceeding 5 years.		F. Above 5 years, and not exceeding 10 years.		G. Exceeding 10 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Akola	99	6	240	28	112	9	119	5	51	2	95	1	12	...
2	Amraoti	263	34	211	9	169	5	121	4	76	2	105	4	4	3
3	Ellichpur	95	13	119	6	17	1	12	1	..	...	5	...	...	...
4	Wun	143	4	138	14	26	...	14	..	6	1	10	...	...	...
5	Basim	105	12	66	15	23	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
6	Buldana	92	14	130	6	11	..	7	..	1	...	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	797	83	904	78	358	15	274	11	134	5	221	6	16	3

III.—(JUDICIAL.)

for the year 1876 according to the nature and length of sentence.

3						4				5			6
length of sentence.						Nature of imprisonment.							
H.				I.		A.		B.					
Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.													
For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.		Total.			Serial number.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
5	4	...	..	...	.	20	12	713	43	733	55	788	1
12	3	..	..	2	..	66	15	895	49	963	64	1,027	2
4	2	..	...	...	...	28	4	224	19	252	23	275	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	19	2	318	17	338	19	357	4
...	...	...	...	1	...	26	8	171	21	198	29	227	5
1	...	...	...	..	...	18	7	228	13	246	20	266	6
22	9	...	...	4	...	177	48	2,549	162	2,730	210	2,940	

Showing the convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Dis

1	2	3			4					
					Number previous					
					A.		B.		C.	
Serial number.	Jails	Total.			Once		Twice.		More than twice	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Akola	733	55	788	27	...	8	...	2	...
2	Amraoti...	963	64	1,027	106	7	90	3	126	3
3	Ellichpur	252	23	275	27	...	6	...	13	...
4	Wun	338	19	357	5	...	4	...	4	...
5	Basim	198	29	227	1	..	6	...	8	...
6	Buldana...	246	20	266	...	...	31	1	7	...
	Total ...	2,730	210	2,940	166	7	145	4	160	3

tricts during the year 1876, who had been previously convicted.

			5			6				7
ly convicted.						Juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age, Section 318, Criminal Procedure Code.)				
D						A		B		
Total			Ratio of Column 1-D. to Column 3			Number imprisoned		Number previously convicted.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male	Female	Male.	Female.	Serial number.
37	...	37	5·	...	4·7	14	1	1	...	1
322	13	335	33·4	20·3	32·6	6	1	...	...	2
46	...	46	18·2	...	16·7	...	...	...	...	3
13	...	13	3·8	...	3·6	...	...	...	...	4
15	...	15	7·6	...	6·6	...	...	...	...	5
38	1	39	15·4	5·	14·7	...	...	...	...	6
471	14	485	17·2	6·7	16·5	20	2	1	...	

Showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the Assigned Districts dur

1	2	3		4		5					
						Breaches of Jail rules.					
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Akola	392·59	22·	1	...	43	...	124	2	15	...
2	Amraoti	373·75	17·82	1	...	17	...	88	...	30	...
3	Ellichpur	21·45	1·54	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
4	Wun	23·66	1·88	...	...	...	...	9	...	7	...
5	Basim	16·91	2·90	2	...	3	...	2	...	2	...
6	Buldana	21·99	2·10	...	...	3	...	21	...	5	...
	Total ...	850·35	48·24	4	...	66	...	256	2	59	...

punishment inflicted on them in the Jails of the Hyderabad ing the year 1876.

6																7	8
Punishments inflicted.																	
A.	B.—By Jail Officers.														C.		
By Criminal Courts.		A. Solitary confinement.		B. Reduced diet.		C. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		D. Corporal punishment.	E. Other punishment.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6-C. to column 3.	Serial number				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.							
1	...	25	...	...	...	39	2	111	7	.	185	44·6	1				
1	...	3	..	..	...	3	.	122	7	...	136	34·7	2				
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	12	.	...	12	52·2	3				
...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	16	62·6	4				
2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	5	...	9	45·4	5				
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	29	...	..	29	120·4	6				
4	...	41	...	...	...	42	2	279	19	..	387	43·1					

Showing the state of education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and re

1	2	3		4						5		6	
Serial number.	Jails	Number imprisoned during the year		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.	
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Akola ..	345	36	312	36	26	...	7	...	392·59	22·	365·84	20·7(
2	Amraoti ...	581	47	573	47	6	...	5	...	373·75	17·82	71·92	·9
3	Ellichpur ...	223	21	215	21	..	...	8	...	21·45	1·54	...	...
4	Wun ...	312	17	306	17	2	...	4	...	23·66	1·88	...	...
5	Basim ...	183	28	177	28	5	...	1	...	16·91	2·90	...	...
6	Buldana ...	225	18	212	18	8	...	5	...	21·99	2·10	·05	...
	Total ..	1,872	167	1,795	167	47	...	30	...	850·35	48·24	437·81	21·7

leased from, the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for year 1876.

7		8						9						10
Number released during the year.		Of those in column 7, there were						Number released during the year after more than 6 months in Jail						
		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little		Able to read and write well		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little		Able to read and write well		
M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M	F	M	F	Serial number.
477	47	446	47	13	.	18	.	155	13	7		11	.	1
668	50	611	50	19	.	8	...	138	12	19		8		2
133	16	126	16			7		13		..	.	.	.	3
258	14	254	14	4						.	.	..	.	4
128	20	122	20	5	.	1	..		.		.	.	.	5
144	17	139	17	3	.	2	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	6
1,808	164	1,728	164	44	.	36	...	306	25	26	..	19	...	

Showing the employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour		Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number of effectives.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Akola . . .	390·09	19·84	2·50	2·16	308·50	18·75
2	Amraoti . .	363·47	15·86	10·28	1·96	294·45	15·86
3	Ellichpur . .	20·44	1·38	1·01	·16	16·46	1·17
4	Wun	22·58	1·81	1·08	·07	18·99	·98
5	Basim	15·56	1·73	1·35	1·17	13·05	1·30
6	Buldana	20·04	1·36	1·95	·74	14·50	1·11
	Total ..	832·18	41·98	18·17	6·26	665·95	39·1

VIII.—(Financial.)

Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

6						7			8
Employment						Ratio per cent. on column 5 of those employed			
A	B	C	D	E	F				
Prison officers	Prison servants.	Building and repairing Jail.	On Jail garden.	On manufactures.	Extra-mural.	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures.	Serial Number.
23·40	66·31	11·47	17 21	185·37	3·71	7 1	20·3	56·7	1
16·11	78·50	7·54	9·97	146·47	51 72	5 1	25·3	47·2	2
1·0	2·01	...	..	12·54	...	5·6	11·4	71·1	3
...	1·79	...	·66	17·52	...	...	8·9	87·7	4
...	2·01	·64	...	7·89	0·05	...	14·	54·9	5
...	4·27	·14	...	11·20	...	...	27·3	71·7	6
40·51	154·89	19·79	27·84	380·99	55 48	5·7	21·9	54·	

Showing the expenditure on the construction on new Jails, and on prisoners in the Jails of the Hyderabad

1	2	3		4	5
		On Jail Buildings.			
		A.	B.		
Serial Number.	Jails.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	On maintaining and guarding the prisoners.	Total expenditure, columns 3 and 4.
1	Akola	...	4,537	23,117	27,654
2	Amraoti	...	6,950	21,596	28,546
3	Ellichpur	...	26,443	2,492	28,935
4	Wun	...	...	2,641	2,641
5	Basim	...	...	2,579	2,579
6	Buldana	...	2,905	3,500	6,405
	Total ...	...	40,835	55,925	96,760
			Add cost of Inspector General's Office travelling on inspections, &c Rupees ...		3,491
			Grand Total Rupees ...		1,00,251

additions, alterations, and repairs, with the gross and nett cost of the Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Expenditure on manufactures (column 4-D of Statement XIII.)	Gross expenditure, columns 5 and 6	Cash receipts from manufactures (column 3-A of Statement XIII.)	Net cost or column 7, minus column 8.	Total expenditure column 7, per head of average strength.	Net cost per head of average strength	Serial Number.
10,911	38,565	6,331	32,234	66	77	1
11,209	39,755	7,236	32,519	68	78	2
3,185	32,120	2,963	29,157	1,252	1,262	3
1,876	4,517	2,502	2,015	98	74	4
671	3,250	691	2,559	116	115	5
213	6,618	477	6,141	249	239	6
28,065	1,28,323	20,200	1,08,123	107	115	

Showing the sickness and mortality among the Convicts in the

1	2	3		
Serial Number	Jails	Capacity of the jail barracks at 36 superficial feet per head		
		M.	F.	Total.
1	Akola	480	36	516
2	Amraoti	535	55	590
3	Ellichpur	36	5	41
4	Wun	30	8	38
5	Basim	30	4	34
6	Buldana	30	4	34
	Total ..	1,141	112	1,253

NOTE.—Others beside

X.—(Vital.)

Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
397 23	22 49	419 72	426	32	458	369	33	402
400·32	19·12	419 44	466	28	494	271	21	292
21 53	1 58	23·11	43	5	48	59	4	63
25·19	1 88	27 07	49	5	54	6	..	6
19·20	3·03	22·23	40	4	44	22	8	30
23 48	2·20	25 68	47	3	50	11	3	14
886·95	50·30	937·25	1,071	77	1,148	738	69	807

convicts included.

Showing the sickness and mortality among the Convicts in the

1	2	7			8		
Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in, and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Akola	17·27	1·11	18·38	14	1	15
2	Amraoti	7 72	·50	8·22	5	...	5
3	Ellichpur	1 04	05	1·09	...	...	...
4	Wun	·14	...	·14	...	...	...
5	Basim	·67	·16	·83	...	...	...
6	Buldana	·25	·10	·35	...	1	1
	Total ...	27·09	1·92	29·01	19	2	21

NOTE.—Others beside

X.—(Vital.)—(*Concluded*).

Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

9															10
Ratio per cent. of average strength															
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			
Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Serial number.
92·9	146·7	95·7	4·3	4·9	4·4	...	...	...	3·5	4·4	3·5	3·5	4·4	3·5	1
67·7	109·8	69·6	1·9	2·6	1·9	...	...	...	1·2	...	1·1	1·2	...	1·1	2
274·00	253·1	272·6	4·8	3·1	4·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
23·9	...	22·2	·6	...	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4
114·6	264·	134·9	3·4	5·2	3·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
46·8	136·3	54·5	1·1	4·5	1·4	...	...	...	..	45·4	3·8	...	45·4	3·8	6
83·2	137·1	86·1	3·1	3·8	3·1	...	...	...	2·1	3·9	2·2	2·1	3·9	2·2	

convicts included.

Showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Jails

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Akola ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2	Amraoti ...	.	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ellichpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information given					
4	Wun ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Basim . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Buldana ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Total ..			...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. XI.

of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

11	12	13	14	15				16		17
Remaining on 31st December.	Capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.	Average number of prisoners above capacity.	Average number of prisoners below capacity.	Hospital.				Cost.		
				A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	
				Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.	Total charges.	Average cost per prisoner.	
Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	Male. Female.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Serial number.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2
in other Statements.				... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails

1	2	3		4		5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Amraoti	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ellichpur	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information given in				
4	Wun	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Buldana	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. XII.

of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

8			9		10		11		12			13						14				15
												Cost.						Hospital.				
												A.	B.	C.	D.	E.		A.	B.	C.	D.	
Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December 1876.			Rations.	Guard and establishment.	Other charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.		Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Serial number.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.	A. P.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ..	..	...	..	...	1
...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	2
other Statements.					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	..	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	... ...	..	...	..	...	

D.—POLICE.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations

PART I.—COG

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year
I.	II.	III	IV.	V
		CLASS I.—*Offences against State, Public tranquility, safety, and justice.*		
1-A.	115, 117 to 119	Abetments	2	.
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy		
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 & 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	39	.
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender		
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	19	1
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting, or unlawful assembly	82	6
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	9	
		Total	151	7
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*		
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by Thugs		
9		——— Dacoits		
10		——— Robbers	10	2
11		——— Poison	2	1
12		Other murders	16	3
13	307	Attempts at murder	11	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	12	.
15	376	Rape	20	
16	377	Unnatural offences	13	
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	16	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	79	3
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	..	
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	39	1
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	7	2
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	3	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	14	1
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	3	...

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

NIZABLE CRIME.

Cases Investigated.				Persons.							
				Number arrested							
							Within the year				
By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in Columns VI. to VIII. in which conviction was obtained	Pending at end of last year	Received by transfer	Total	By Police	By order of Magistrate (see Columns VII and VIII)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial	Number actually put on trial.
VI.	VII	VIII.	IX	X	X A	X B	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
2			1				1			1	1
							1		1		
33	3	12	21				43	6		21	28
							1			1	
19	1		14	2	1	3	18		3	2	15
58	23	4	41				304	161	15	180	347
7	2		2				10	1			11
119	29	6	89	2	1	3	469	168	19	206	402
			1	1		1					1
12			6	6		3	15		1	8	9
8					1	1	3			4	
18			8	6		8	33		5	13	22
12			3	3		2	15			10	7
11			6				15			7	8
18	2		5				12	2		8	6
12	1		6				8	2		2	6
17			10	1		1	22			9	15
80			50	2		2	73		2	19	53
37	3		25	1		1	51	4		17	39
9			1	1	1	2	3			2	2
3			1				5				5
14	1		8	1		1	9	1		3	8
5	2		4		3	3	20	2	8	12	4
2	1		1				2	2			2

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in

PART I.—COG

Serial Number	LAW	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Acquitted or discharged after trial	
			By Magistrate	By Sessions or High Court
I	II	III	XVI.	XVII
	CLASS I.—*Offences against State, Public tranquility, safety, and justice.—(Concluded.)*			
I-A	115, 117 to 119	Abetments		
1	131 to 130, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy		
2	231 to 259, 260 to 268, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	1	
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender		
4	224 to 229	Other offences against public justice		
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	22	
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier		
		Total	23	
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.—(Continued.)*			
8		Murder by Thugs		
9		——— Dacoits		
10	302, 303, 396	——— Robbers		1
11		——— Poison		
12		Other murders		6
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	2
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide		
15	376	Rape		
16	377	Unnatural offences		
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth		
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	3	
19	329, 331, 335	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession		
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession		
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon		
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction		
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion		

I.—(*Continued.*)

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

NIZABLE CRIME.

Persons —(*Concluded.*)						Property			
Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year				Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered
		Before being put on trial							
		In custody of Police	On bail	[illegible]	[illegible]				
XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII
1									
27									
15									
325				13					
11									
379				13					
1									
6	2					10	7	699	298
						1		105	
14				1	2	3	1	168	4
3									
7				1					
6			1						
6									
15									
50			1						
...									
37									
1			1				1		7
5									
8									
4				1		1	1	39	39
2	...			2					

N. B.—All annas and pies to be omitted from the totals of Columns XXVI, and XXVII

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in

PART I.—Cog

Serial Number	LAW	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other districts	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.
I	II	III	IV	V
	CLASS II — *Serious offences against the person — (Continued.)*			
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution		...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves		..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine	110	3
29	338	Rash act, causing grievous hurt	1	
		Total	363	18
	CLASS III — *Serious offences against person and property, or against property only*			
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	17	1
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity		
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs, by other means	7	2
33	392, 393	Robbery — in dwelling house	5	
		Robbery — on the highway, between sunrise and sunset	17	1
		Robbery — other robberies	16	2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	155	1
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	921	15
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	9	2
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...
		Total ...	1,147	24

I.—(*Continued*)

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

NIZABLE CRIME.

Cases.				Persons							
Investigated.				Number arrested							
							Within the year				
By Police *suo motu*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire	Number of cases in Columns VI to VIII, in which conviction was obtained	Finding at end of last year	Received by transfer	Total	By Police	By order of Magistrate under Columns VII and VIII	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial	Released by Magistrate without trial	Number actually put on trial
VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	X A.	X-B	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
											...
86	20	2	66	4		4	112	41		44	112
1			1				2				2
340	30	2	202	22	7	29	400	54	16	158	301
18			5	1	1	2	83		20	25	34
8			2	4		4	10			11	3
5			2				7			3	4
			5		1	1	18			11	6
18			7	5		5	39		1	26	17
18	12	2	35	1		1	60	23		27	57
136											
	8	2	217	6	3	9	394	17	5	127	287
906											
			9				10			1	9
11											
...			..			..			..	...	..
1,120	20	4	282	17	5	22	621	40	26	231	417

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in

PART I.—COG

Serial Number	LAW	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Per: Acquitted or discharged after trial — By Magistrate	By Sessions or High Court
I	II	III	XVI.	XVII
		CLASS II *Serious offences against the person* - (*Concluded*)		
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution		
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves		
28	353, 354 356 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	2	
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt		
		Total	10	9
		CLASS III — *Serious offences against person and property or against property only* (*Concluded*)		
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	4	
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity		
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs, by other means	...	..
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling house	..	..
		{ in the highway, between sunrise and sunset	.	
		{ other robberies	.	.
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 438, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	14	..
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	18	...
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	..
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	..	..
		Total ...	36	..

I.—(*Continued.*)

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

NIZABLE CRIME.

SONS.—(*Concluded.*)						PROPERTY			
Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct)	Otherwise disposed of, *e g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial	Number pending at end of year				Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered
		Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate	Committed to Sessions				
		In custody of Police	On bail						
XVIII.	XIX	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII	XXIV	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.
110 2			1						
277	2	2	2	4	2	15	10	1,012	348
22				14		16	8	2,615	222
8 4						6 5	3 2	113 213	37 99
6 17 43		2				14 14	7 7	296 209	99 54
369		1				832	325	94,262	16,962
9									
373		3		14		887	352	97,709	17,473

N. B.—All annas and pies to be omitted from the totals of Columns XXVI and XXVII.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in

Part I.—Coc

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*		
38-A	323 ..	Voluntarily causing hurt	177	3
38	334 .	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	118	5
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	165	2
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	12	...
41	374 ..	Compulsory labour	...	1
		Total ...	472	11
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*		
42	453, 456	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking ...	263	...
43	379 to 382 . ..	Theft { of cattle ... ... / ordinary	302 / 3,313	9 / 38
44	406 to 408 .. .	Criminal breach of trust	102	1
45	411, 414 .	Receiving stolen property	71	6
46	447, 448 .	Criminal or house trespass	277	2
47	461, 462. ..	Breaking closed receptacle	2	...
		Total ...	4,330	56
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*		
48	311, 400, 401 .	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...
49	Chapter 19, C P C	Vagrancy and bad characters	102	...
50	295 to 297 . .	Offences against religion	5	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act...	29	1
52		———— Excise Laws	...	...
53		———— Railway Laws	4	...
54		———— Salt and Custom Laws	...	...
55		———— Stage Carriage Act	...	...
56		———— Stamp Act	5	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	2,703	4
58	... .	Other special & local laws cognizable by Police.	71	...
		Total ...	2,919	5
		Grand Total ...	9,282	121

I.—(*Continued.*)

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

NIZABLE CRIME.

Cases.				Persons							
Investigated.				Number arrested							
By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in Columns VI. to VIII. in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer	Total	Within the year — By Police.	Within the year — By order of Magistrate (see Columns VII and VIII.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	X-A.	X-B.	XI	XII	XIII	XIV.	XV.
105	29	13	100	1	.	1	154	69	2	53	162
112	10	1	77	.	.	.	172	14	1	75	110
73	72	8	72	1	.	1	131	117		39	210
6	3	...	5	.	.	...	5	4	..	.	9
1	...	...	1	2	.	2	.	.		1	1
297	114	22	255	4	.	4	462	204	3	168	492
254	2	1	56	1	.	1	85	7	.	30	63
286	13	...	136	3	8	11	249	14	17	66	188
2,978	99	27	1,318	15	6	21	2,391	137	41	560	1,891
71	22	1	36	1	.	1	53	25	.	26	51
64	11	1	58	1	.	1	115	20	..	43	93
124	141	5	150	...	.	.	207	228	.	68	345
2	...	...	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	3
3,779	288	35	1,755	21	14	35	3,104	431	58	814	2,634
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	..	...	5	...
99	3	...	74	...	..	...	121	2	1	26	96
5	...	...	3	..	.	..	3	.	.	...	3
25	3	2	27	..	.	..	97	14	..	6	105
...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	.	..	...	..
4	...	...	2	.	..	...	4	.	..	2	2
...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	.	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	..	..	.
4	1	...	5	...	..	..	4	1	...	...	5
2,557	147	...	2,567	2	...	2	2,628	196	...	18	2,794
31	40	...	60	...	..	...	38	124	...	7	155
2,795	194	2	2,788	2		2	2,900	337	1	64	3,160
8,390	675	71	5,321	68	27	95	7,956	1,234	123	1,641	7,406

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in

PART I.—COG

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Acquitted or discharged after trial	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
I.	II	III	XVI.	XVII
	CLASS IV —*Minor offences against the person* (Concluded.)			
38-A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	16	.
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	9	.
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	109	..
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	3	...
41	374	Compulsory labor	.	.
		Total	137	
	CLASS V —*Minor offences against property* - (Concluded.)			
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	..
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle / ordinary	13 / 91	
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	8	.
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	11	.
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	132	.
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	..
		Total	258	
	CLASS VI —*Other offences not specified above* —(Concluded.)			
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	..
49	Chapter 19, C P C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	14	.
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	16	.
52		——————Excise Laws	..	...
53		——————Railway Laws	...	..
54		——————Salt and Custom Laws	...	...
55		——————Stage Carriage Act	...	...
56		——————Stamp Act	...	..
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	157	...
58	...	Other special & local laws cognizable by Police	19	...
		Total	306	..
		Grand Total	670	8

I.—(*Concluded.*)

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

NIZABLE CRIME.

Persons.—(*Concluded.*)						Property			
Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year — Before being put on trial — In custody of Police.	On bail	Under trial before Magistrate	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
XVIII	XIX	XX.	XXI.	XXII	XXIII.	XXIV	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII
146		5	2	.	.	.	.	...	..
101		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
101		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6		.	.	.	..	.	.	.	..
1		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
355		5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
62		.	.	.	.	2	1	85	51
175		2	1	.	.	290	165	12,497	7,514
1,792		32	20	13	.	3,057	1,708	52,975	19,118
43		12	.	.	.	69	40	3,581	817
82		.	.	.	.	28	49	1,427	1,878
213		.	1	1	.	1	1	50	40
1		.	.	.	.	2	2	1,768	927
2,368		36	22	14	.	3,449	1,966	72,383	30,354
...	..	.	.	..	.	..	..	.	..
82	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	...	..	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
89	...	..	.	.	...	.	.	.	.
...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	..	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.
...	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	...
...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	...
2,637	..	.	1	13	.	.	...	..	..
136	..	.	.	.	.	1	.	28	.
2,954		..	1	13	.	1	.	28	.
6,706	2	46	27	58	2	4,352	2,328	1,71,132	48,175

N. B.—All annas and pies to be omitted from the totals of Columns XXVI. and XXVII.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in

PART II.—NON-COG

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Number of cases in which Police were employed.
I	II.	III.	IV
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c*		
1-A.	115, 117 to 119	Abetments	
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice	153
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	14
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints, and claims	29
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	5
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	80
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	17
		Total	298
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*		
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	4
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	
		Total	4
	CLASS III.—*Serious offence against property.*		
12	384 to 389	Extortion	5
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*	Total	5
13	323	Hurt	..
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	887
		Total	887
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*		
16	417 to 420	Cheating	25
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	67
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c	18
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	72
		Total	182
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*		
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	45
21	298	Offences against religion	1
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	....
23	500 to 502	Defamation	15
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	23
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	77
26	..	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI and XXII., C P C	7
27	...	Special laws not cognizable by Police	578
		Total...	746
		Grand Total ..	2,122

I.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

NIZABLE CRIME.

Number of persons arrested or summoned	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
V.	VI	VII.	VIII	IX
195	35	159		
19	4	15		
29	10	19		
11	10	1		
112	28	84		
78	12	66		
444	99	344		
8	3	4		
8	3	4		
8	3	5	36	36
8	3	5	36	36
1,622	1,168	491		
1,622	1,168	491		
32	13	19	366	366
95	16	79	1,206	1,072
13	6	6	6,191	10
105	43	62	2	2
245	78	166	7,765	1,450
74	49	19		
1		1		
27	21	6		
27	15	12		
194	3	191		
7	1	6		
856	282	575		
1,186	371	810		
3,553	1,722	1,823	7,801	1,486

Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime

Serial Number	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	Total number of cases investigated during the year, Columns VI, VII, and VIII of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1875	1876	1875.	1876.
I.	II.	III	IV	V	VI.	VII.
	CLASS I - *Offences against State, public tranquility, safety, and justice*					
1-A.	115, 117 to 119	Abetments		2		
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.				
2	231 to 259, 260 to 267, 467 to 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	13	38		
3	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender				
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	27	20		
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	109	85		
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	7	9		..
		Total	156	154		
	CLASS II -- *Serious offences against the person*					
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by Thugs	..			
9		Dacoits	2			
10		Robbers	10	12		
11		Poison	1	3		
12		Other murders	20	18		
13	307	Attempts at murder	12	12		...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	6	11	..	
15	376	Rape	14	20		
16	377	Unnatural offences	7	13		
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	17	17		
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	66	80		
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession				..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	30	40		...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	10	9		...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	3		..
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	14	15		..
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	8	7	..	
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	2	3		...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	3			
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves			..	
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	75	108		
29	338 ...	Rash act, causing grievous hurt		1		
		Total	298	372		
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*					
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	11	18	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity.	..	...	...	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs; by other means.	5	8	...	...
33	392, 398	Robbery. { in dwelling house; on the highway, between sunrise and sunset; other robberies	5 25 16	5 18 18	... .	... ...

II.

with result of Police operations.

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial											Amount and percentage of property recovered.					
Number of persons arrested.		Received by transfer.	Total	Number of persons brought to trial		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial		Amount of property stolen.*		Amount.*		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1875	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876.	1875	1876.	1875	1876.
VIII	IX	IX A	IX-B.	X.	XI	XII	XIII.	XIV	XV	XVI.	XVII	XVIII	XIX.	XX.	XXI.
	2		2		1		50		100						
	1		1												
13	49		49	9	28	69 23	55 1	100	96 4						
	1		1												
25	20	1	21	20	15	80	66 7	92 31	100						
641	555		555	330	347	40 72	59 6	79 09	93 7						
7	11		11	6	11	85 11	100	100	100						
686	639	1	640	371	402	43 27	80 86	80 86	91 8						
3				3	1		100			1,151					
19	18		18	11	9	26 32	33 3	45 45	66 6	326	699	17	208	5 21	42 6
5	3	1	4	2	2	40	100	100			105				
40	39	2	41	21	22	37 82	34 1	71 44	63 8	36	168		4		2 3
16	17		17	8	7	35 29	17 6	75	12 9	19		19		100	
6	15		15	5	8	13 33	16 7	60	87 5						
24	11		14	12	6	33 33	12 9	66 66	100						
9	9		9	5	6	55 55	66 6	100	100						
17	23		23	9	15	52 94	65 2	100	100						
66	75		75	37	54	53 03	66 7	94 59	94 3						
37	56		56	29	39	78 38	66 1	100	94 9						
10	4	1	5	5	2	36 36	20	80	50	3,907		252	7	8 38	
	5		5		5		100		100						
9	11		11	8	8	80	72 7	100	100						
18	22	3	25	8	4	22 22	16	50	100	41	39		39		100
	4		4		2		50		100						
4				2		50		100							
116	156		156	72	112	58 62	70 5	94 44	98 2	10		10		100	
	2		2		2		100		100			2			
399	473	7	480	237	301	50 25	57 7	80 34	92	1,599	1,012	298	348	6 49	34 4
79	84	1	85	45	34	16 39	25 5	100	64 9	7,007	2,615	2,770	223	39 51	8 5
8	14		14	2	3	25	21 4	100	100	442	113	1	37		32 7
9	7		7	3	4	33 33	57 1	100	100	750	213	4	99	1 11	46 2
34	18	1	19	16	6	40	31 6	87 5	100	1,318	296	201	99	15 25	33 4
23	44		44	15	17	60 87	38 6	93 33	100	271	209	137	54	50 55	25 8

* N. B. Annas and pies to be excluded from columns XVI to XIX.

Comparative Statement of cognizable Crime

Serial Number.	LAW	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, Columns VI., VII., and VIII., of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1875	1876.	1875.	1876
I.	II.	III	IV	V.	VI.	VII
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.* (*Concluded.*)					
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	112	150		
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	774	916		
36	449 to 452	House-trespass, with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	14	11		
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1			
		Total	963	1,144		
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person*					
38-A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	113	195		
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	92	75		
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	223	152		
40	336 and 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	4	10		
41	374	Compulsory labor	1	1		
		Total	433	433		
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property*					
42	453, 456 .	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	217	257		
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle / ordinary	274 / 2,570	299 / 3,104		
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	66	94		
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	73	76		
46	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	247	270		
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	2		
		Total .	3,448	4,102		
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves				
49	Chapter 19, Criminal Procedure Code	Vagrancy and bad characters	87	102		
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	9	5		
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	33	30		
52		——— ——Excise Laws				
53		——————Railway Laws	8	4		
54		——————Salt and Custom Laws				
55		——————Stage Carriage Act				
56		——————Stamp Act "	1	5		
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	Act V, Section 29 / Public and local nuisances	26 / 3,011	2,704		
58	...	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	59	71	...	..
		Total	3,234	2,921	.	
		Grand Total	8,532	9,126		

* N B.—Annas and pies to be excluded

II.

with result of Police operations.—(*Concluded.*)

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial										Amount of property stolen*		Amount and percentage of property recovered			
Number of persons arrested.		Received by transfer	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial				Amount*		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1875.	1876	1875.	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876.
VIII	IX	IX A	IX B	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI
83	84		84	46	57	46 99	51 2	81 78	75 4						
383	417	3	420	257	287	64 58	64	96 3	93 7	66,112	91,262	10,885	16,962	16 45	18 0
14	10		10	13	9	85 71	90	92·3	100	12		2		16 66	
1										274		274		100	
633	678	5	683	397	417	57 65	51 6	94 96	89 1	[illegible]828	97 709	11,27[illegible]	17,473	18 82	17 9
249	287		287	175	209	58·07	50 9	83 43	90 1						
61	123		123	46	63	70 49	81 1	93 48	91 8						
304	249		249	278	210	42 1	40 6	46 04	48 1						
3	9		9	3	9	100	66 6	100	66 6						
2	2		2		1										
619	670		670	502	492	51 53	52 9	63 75	72 1						
63	93		93	52	63	80 95	66 6	98 08	96 8	60	85	60	51	100	60 0
210	265	8	273	156	188	63	64 1	91 67	93 1	11,009	12,497	1,663	7,514	42 35	60·1
1,936	2,543	6	2,549	1467	1891	72 40	70 3	95 84	94 7	47,897	52,975	1,583	19 118	33 01	36 1
53	79		79	35	51	60 71	54 4	97 14	84 3	2,581	3,581	648	817	25 10	22·8
99	136		136	76	93	72 28	60 3	96·05	88 2	2,060	1,427	1,671	1,878	81 11	131·6
376	435		435	301	345	44 95	48 9	56 14	61 7	25	50	25	49	100	98 0
	4		4		3		25		33 3		1,768		927		52 4
2,737	3,555	14	3,569	2087	2631	67 85	66·0	89 89	89 9	63,633	72 383	22,881	30,354	35·95	42 0
	5		5												
151	123		123	130	96	67 55	66 6	78 46	85·4						
38	3		3	31	3	73 68	100	90 32	100						
146	111		111	142	105	94 52	80 2	97 25	84 8						
9	4		4	7	2	77 77	50 0	100	100						
2	5	..	5	2	5	100	100	100	100	..	..				
32				32		87 5*		87 5					..		
3,249	2,826		2,826	3223	2794	95 66	93 3	96 43	94 0						
177	162	...	162	177	155	95 48	83 9	95 48	87 7	35	28	35		100	
3,804	3,239	.	3,239	3744	3160	94 16	91·2	95·69	93 4	35	28	35		100	.
8,837	9,254	27	9,281	7338	7406	74 72	73 3	90 73	90 5	144086	1,71,132	37,489	48,175	26·02	8 ·7

from columns XVI to XIX.

Thuggee and Dacoity administration of poisonous or stupefying

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	CASES.				PERSONS.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Columns II and III brought to trial within the year	Cases under Columns II and III, in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns II and III	Arrested	Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted	Remaining under trial	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
I	II.	III	IV	V	VI	VII.	VIII	IX	X.	XI	XII
Thuggee { by strangulation											
Thuggee { by poison											..
Dacoity on land	4	10	3	10	61	26	11	2	9	.	50
Dacoity on water		.				..	.	.	..	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs—											
(a) with murder				.			.			..	..
(b) without murder	2	3	1	2	8	2	2	2			6
Other professional crimes, viz:—											
Kidnapping ..	3	.		3	15	8		.	..	..	15
Cattle theft	69	51	27	78	154	51	47	42	5	..	102

NOTE—Columns XIII. to XVII. will include ALL persons arrested or brought to trial during the year

should be explained in

III.

drugs for Criminal purposes, and other professional crimes.

COMPARATIVE RETURN

Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial			Convicted			Property stolen.			Property recovered			Remarks.
1874.	1875	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876	1874	1875	1876.	1874	1875	1876.	1874	1875.	1876.	
XIII.			XIV			XV			XVI			XVII			XVIII.
6	45	10	5	25	10		24	2		2,794	1,789		554	167	
..			..												
..	...														
.		2	.	.	2		..	2		84	30		83	6	
12	..	..	3		.	.	.		19	...			..	.	
64	40	46	46	38	45	48	93	668	2,573	2,908	2,172	1,743	1,398	1,650	

for these offences, though such persons be not included in Columns II. and III. The difference

the column of Remarks.

Statement of additional Police collected for the protection of

PART

ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE

I. Districts.	II. Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during year.	III Duration of fair or assembly.	IV. Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place: V. Officers.	VI. Men	Detached from the Regular Force: VII Officers	VIII Men	Specially employed in addition to Columns V. to VIII.: IX Officers	X. Men.
		Days							
Amraoti.	Kowdenpur	11	20,000			6	25		.
	Beeltake	38	100,000			4	16		.
	Shesti	30	15,000			3	12	..	..
	Gunoja ..	10	5,000			2	6		
	Marki	12	5,000			3	10	.	..
	Salbuldi	10	10,000	.		2	8	..	...
Ellichpur.	Bahram	12	60,000			5	21	.	.
	Badnera .	21	20,000		.	1	4	..	.
	Moorah . ..	8	2,000	.		1	4	..	
	Dewulwarra .	4	5,000			1	2	.	.
	Badnera Bholji .	4	2,000			1	2		...
	Oopria'	2	5,000	.		1	1		.
	Doola Rhyman .. .	2	40,000			3	16	..	.
Wun.	Wun .. .	20	25,000	4	16	3	16	..	..
Akola.	Pathur	21	60,000	3	12	2	12	.	.
	Akot	30	50,000	5	22	1	4	.	.
	Sonala	8	2,000	..		1	4	.	..
Buldana.	Deulgaon Raja	20	120,000	5	20	7	35	..	...
	Pimpalgaon Davee .	8	20,000	.		3	11	...	..
	Chikhli . .	8	2,000	3	12	1	8		...
	Sonatee	8	10,000	..	..	3	13	..	...
	Fatehkhelda .	8	7,000	3	10	1	8	...	...
	Gomedhur	8	2,000	.	..	2	6	..	...
	Mohdurree	No fair was held this year owing to the							
Basim.	Nagurdas	15	50,000	3	12	3	16	...	...
	Do. .	20	20,000	3	12	4	16	...	...
	Moha	15	7,000	3	12	2	8	...	...
	Mahore	15	17,000	...	...	2	10	...	...
	Danora	10	4,000	...	..	1	4	...	...
	Danki	6	4,000	3	12	...	...	...	...
	Mangrul Pir	15	20,000	4	18	3	8	...	...

persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

I							PART II.					
PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY							ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE					
	Total cost under Columns IX. and X.	Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property				Strength of additional police.				
To Government.	To Local or private funds.	Investigated by the Police	In which conviction followed.	Stolen	Recovered		Number of cases	Officers	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established	Remarks.
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV	XV	XVI.		XVII	XVIII.	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII
		2	2	31 15 0	0 7 0								The Kowdenpur fair was broken up soon after it commenced on account of cholera having appeared.
		2	1	1 0 0	1 0 0								
		2	1	20 0 0	0 8 0		..						
		3	3	1	1								
		5	4	405	405								
		3	2	11 13 0	1 11 0								
		29	21	693	55								
		5	4	6	6								

Prevalence of cholera in the Amrapur Station Range.

		1		1,206	3							

Showing strength, cost, distribution,

DISTRICT.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.								
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial revenues						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues	
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards—(1)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs 100—(1)	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men
I.	II	III.	IV.	V.	VI	VII	VIII.	IX.	X.
Inspector General of Police, and Establishment ..	1	.	1	5	.	.	..	.	
Six Districts	.	9	16	430	40	2,180	.	..	..
. Total	1	9	17	435	40	2,180	.	...	...

(1) Columns IV. and V. include European Constables according to pay.
(2) Column XII. includes local and personal, but not travelling allowances
(3) Column XIV. includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and men employed on office duties.
(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance.

Annas and pies to be omitted from

and employment of Police.

Cost of Police.												
Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column II.) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Columns III (2).	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Other expenses of column III.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns IV. and V) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes, (VI, VII, and VIII)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns XI., XIII, and XIV.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns XI to XVII.	Total cost:	Payable from Imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments (3).					Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.
25,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,477	26,729	..	...
...	69,800	9,000	...	1,33,818	2,10,708	...	23·8	7·8	50,258	4,76,584	4,83,759	19,554
25,252	69,800	9,000	...	1,33,818	2,10,708	...	23·8	7·8	51,735	5,03,313	4,83,759	19,554

All details contained in this statement.

Showing strength, cost, distribution,

DISTRICTS.	Distribution of Force.							
	In District						On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.
	Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure		On other duties.			
	Officers.	Men	Officers	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
I.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII	XXIX.	XXX	XXXI
Inspector General of Police and Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Six Districts	4	30	32	194	352	1,753	288	22
Total...	4	30	32	194	352	1,753	288	22

Annas and pies to be omitted from all

V.

and employment of Police.—(*Concluded.*)

Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men.)					
		To area (6).			To population (7.)		
		Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5)	Of towns (5)
XXXII.	XXXIII	XXXIV.		XXXV.	XXXVI.		XXXVII.
17,109	2,262,054	1 Policeman to every 6·39 square miles.	Not known.	Do.	1 Policeman to every 845 persons.	Not known.	Do.
17,109	2,262,054						

(5.) Columns XXXIV. to XXXVII, a "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.
(6.) Columns XXXIV. and XXXV, *i. e.*, in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles; in towns so many policemen to one square mile.
(7.) Columns XXXVI. and XXXVII., one policeman to so many of the population.
totals contained in this Statement.

Return showing equipment, discipline,

DISTRICTS.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.				Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
	Officers.	Men	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other offences.	
	Officers	Men.	Officers	Men	Officers.	Men.		Officers	Men	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
Amraoti	101	516	242	284	91	.	22	28	33	.	5	...	..	...	...	...	6
Ellichpur ...	46	217	120	65	78	2	8	5	12	...	2	...		...	...	...	...
Wun ..	75	362	202	184	51	..	17	16	19	..	2	..	..	...	...	...	4
Akola	82	428	244	214	52	2	5	12	16	...	4	...	..	.	...	...	1
Buldana... ...	75	374	209	79	161	.	9	22	30		2	...	..	...	...	1	6
Basim	67	323	203	158	29	..	7	19	23	..	4	.	2	...	...	...	5
Total ..	446	2,220	1,220	984	462	4	68	97	133	...	19	...	2	...	...	1	22

NOTE.—This Statement does not refer to Assistant

and general internal management of the force.

Reward.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
By promotion.	Number of Police rewarded during the year. By money rewards.	Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Men.	Number of Police under instruction during the year. Officers.	Men.				On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns VII. and VIII.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By desertion.	By death.	
XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
3	2	93	181	6	42	69	385	159	...	7	13	22	15	1	6	58 37	0·98
1	4	28	39	18	178	22	158	83	...	1	5	10	2	..	2	70 7	·7
25	...	12	39	9	47	64	281	84	..	4	23	17	1	..	6	39 13	1·39
1	5	48	62	8	80	27	304	176	..	4	12	7	3	...	4	27·	·1
...	8	44	37	25	216	37	249	159	3	4	7	9	6	...	4	96·	·8
9	1	50	67	3	20	31	256	102	...	2	8	7	9	2	3	33·	·7
39	20	305	425	69	583	250	*1,633	763	3	22	68	72	36	3	25	...	·9

District Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

* 20 vacancies.

POLICE

Showing the race and religion or caste of

DISTRICTS.	Race.																				
	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives.						Offi					
																Hin					
	Military or Covenanted Civil	Uncovenanted.	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Subordinate Officers. Below Rs. 100	Constables	District or Assistant District Superintendents	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Subordinate Officers. Below Rs 100	Constables	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Subordinate Officers. Below Rs 100.	Constables	Christians	Muhammadans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	Mhars.
1.	II.	III.	IV.		V.	VI	VII.		VIII.	IX.	X		XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
Amraoti	1	1				..	.	1	.	..	3	97	512	3	20	40	10	..	4	1
Ellichpur	..	1	.	1		..	1		..		1	43	217	3	15	12	7	...	2	1
Wun		1	.		.	..	1	1		.	2	71	354	4	17	34	3	..	1	...
Akola	1		1	.		..	1	.		.	1	79	425	3	28	26	11	.	1	..
Buldana		2	1			..	..				2	72	370	5	17	17	8	...	3	..
Basim	..	1	..	.	..	.	...	1	.	..	2	64	322	2	29	21	4	..	2	...
Total ...	2	6	2	1	.	...	3	3	..	...	11	426	2,200	20	126	150	43	...	13	2

VII.

officers and men employed in the Police.

Religion or caste.																			
cers.					Men.														
doos.			Other religions.		Hindoos.											Other religions.			
Bedurs.	Rahtores.	Hindoos of all other castes.	Bunjaras.		Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmins	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas	Seikhs.	Mhars	Bedurs.	Rahtores.	Hindoos of all other castes.	Bunjaras.		Grant Total, Officers and Men.
XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
...	...	25	...	..	1	221	133	45	..	12	3	2	...	105	...	...	615
..	..	7	..	...	..	97	53	28	..	.	2	1	..	36	..	..	264
5	...	12	..	...	.	174	72	30		3		1	...	74	...	...	430
6	4	4	..	...	..	193	46	65		1		50	4	66	..	...	508
7	...	20	..	..	1	179	28	45	..	13	..	39	...	66	.	...	447
...	...	10	..	...	...	176	38	27	...	5	..	...	...	51	25	...	390
18	4	78	...	...	2	1,040	370	240	...	23	5	93	4	398	25	...	2,654

POLICE VIII.

Railway Police.

Statement of all offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Railway Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

	Class.						Persons.						Pending Trial.	Property.						Remarks.
	Occurred.		In which arrests have been made.		In which convictions have been obtained.		Arrested.		Convicted.		Discharged or acquitted.			Stolen.			Recovered.			
	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876		1875.	1876		1875.	1876.		
Thefts from platform	3	..	...	..	...	..	.	.	.	...	.	..	..	106 5 7	. .		91 6 0	.		
,, ,, goods shed	1	4	.	1	...	1	...	1	.	1	..	..	..	0 5 3	7 3 0			0 3 0		
,, ,, waggon on siding	1	...	..	..	...	...	.	..	.	...	.	..	..	2 3 0	..			...		
,, ,, main line	.	.	...	.	.	..	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	..		..	.		
,, in transit	2	..	.	...	.	..	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	61 11 3	...		..	.		
,, from passenger train	1	.	1	.	1	...	1	.	1	..	.	.	.	24 8 0	. .		24 8 0	..		
,, within the wires	20	7	10	4	8	4	15	5	9	4	6	1		223 5 0	*219 4 0		60 13 3	0 11 0		* 60 in notes in one case, and 150 in cash in another.
,, from Pointsmen's houses	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	..	. .		..	. .		
,, ,, engine-shed	1	1	.	1	.	1	..	1	.	1	.	.	.	2 0 0	0 2 0		.	0 2 0		
Total	29	12	11	6	9	6	16	7	10	6	6	1		420 9 1	226 9 0		176 11 3	1 0 0		
Offences under the Railway Act	8	22	5	21	4	17	6	28	5	19	.	9	...	...	. .		.	..		
,, Penal Code Sections (240, 241, 274, 354, 380, 381, 411, & 457)	8	15	7	11	5	8	7	12	6	9	1	3	...	0 15 0	276 4 0		0 15 0	66 12 6		Includes one case of theft committed outside the wire, but accused arrested and property recovered inside the wires, and accused convicted by Railway Magistrate.
,, Criminal Procedure Code	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	..	..	..		..	..		
,, Act V. of 1861, Sections 34 & 29	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	2	...	1	..	..	..		..	...		
,, Abkaree Rules	..	3	.	3	.	3	..	4	.	4	.	..	.	..	..		.	..		
Total	17	43	13	38	10	30	14	47	12	34	1	13	.	0 15 0	276 4 0		0 15 0	66 12 6		
Grand Total	46	55	24	44	19	36	30	54	22	40	7	14	...	421 8 1	502 13 0		177 10 3	66 12 6		

E.—MILITARY—*Nil.*

F.—MARINE—*Nil.*

III. STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.—*VIDE* PAGES 66 & 67 OF PART II.

B.—Public Works.

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
MILITARY.						
BUILDINGS FOR ACCOMMODATION OF TROOPS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for Native Troops						
Amraoti	7,044	234	7,278			
Ellichpur	7,843	2,977	10,820			
Akola	7,182	424	7,606			
Bolarum	8,257	2,472	10,729			
Aurangabad	233	3,000	3,233			
Hingoli	3,405	686	4,091			
Mominabad	...	1,205	1,205			
Jalna	...	291	291			
Lingsagur	...	566	566			
				34,264	11,855	46,119
Ordnance Works.						
Aurangabad	237	...	237			
Hingoli	1,475	...	1,475			
Lingsagur	3,295	...	3,295			
				5,007	...	5,007
Staff and Miscellaneous.						
Bolarum	1,093	751	1,844			
				1,093	751	1,844

General Cantonment Works.						
Hingoli	4,539	...	4,539			
Lingsagur	2,621	...	2,621			
Bolarum	746	...	746			
Jalna	927	...	927			
				8,833	...	8,833
Minor Works	3,258	1,829	..			
				3,258	1,829	5,087
Total Military ...	.	...	...	52,455	14,435	66,890
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Land Revenue Buildings.						
Ellichpur	10,232	...	10,232			
Darwha	24,104	240	24,344			
Panderkowra	7,151	...	7,151			
Jalgaon	...	239	239			
Yeotmal	2,700	.	2,700			
Pir Mangrul	12,758	.	12,758			
Minor Works	4,403	1,002	5,405			
				61,348	1,481	62,829
Administration.						
Bolarum	1,268	..	1,268			
Minor Works	1,993	...	1,993			
				3,261	...	3,261
Law and Justice						
Ellichpur	...	..	..			
Akola	1,652	...	1,652			
Khamgaon	991	...	991			
Malkapur	2,840	...	2,840			
Buldana	2,084	...	2,084			
Amraoti	..	...	...			
Minor Works	2,259	241	2,500			
				9,826	241	10,067

B.—Public Works.—(*Continued.*)

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Police Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Basim	1,006	...	1,006			
Buldana	2,014	.	2,014			
Amraoti	10,356	..	10,356			
Ellichpur	685	..	685			
Joulka	...	403	403			
Yeotmal	994		994			
Nandura	1,575	.	1,575			
Anjangaon	1,065	...	1,065			
Khulgaon	6,026	...	6,026			
Talegaon, Worki and Manora	4,403	...	4,403			
Balapur	3,072	...	3,072			
Deulgaon Raja	40	...	40			
Mahagaon	3,934	...	3,934			
Ausing	1,916	...	1,916			
Bittergaon	1,793	...	1,793			
Akot	640	...	640			
Minor Works	368	1,027	1,395			
				39,887	1,430	41,317
Jails.						
Ellichpur	10,347	...	10,347			
Amraoti	734	490	1,224			
Minor Works	5,595	152	5,747			
				16,676	642	17,318

B.—Public Works.—(*Continued.*)

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ecclesiastical.						
Minor Works	926	340	1,266	926	340	1,266
Total	...	.	.	1,71,272	16,024	1,87,296
Deduct outlay from contributions	...	.	.	94	...	94
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	1,71,178	16,024	1,87,202
Agricultural.						
Restoring Tank at Talegaon	1,435	...	1,435			
Restoring small Tank at Risod	498	...	4 8			
Tank at Kutasa	460	...	460			
Restoring Chatwan Anicut at Wun	161	...	161			
Restoring large Tank at Khoir	3,176	. .	3,178			
Restoring Wakud Tank	90	...	90			
Minor Works	3,339	541	3,880			
Total ...	...	...	...	9,159	541	9,700
Deduct outlay from contributions	...	...	...	3,782	...	3,782
Total Agricultural ...	...	...	...	5,377	541	5,918

Ellichpur-Pili road, 1st section	39,308	...	39,308
Yeotmal, Dhamangaon road	2,713	5,017	7,730
Rest-house do.	1,127	..	1,127
Masonry bridge at Ellichpur..	2,935	...	2,935
Branch road to Karanja	2,408	...	2,408
Bridge over Morena river near Meidsi	23,308	...	23,308
Submerged bridge across Pem Ganga	8,016	...	8,016
Masonry bridge Akola-Basim road	1,008	..	1,008
Constructing two small culverts do.	361	...	361
Submerged bridge across Shanur near Chowta	3,081	.	3,081
Re-modelling last 8 miles Akola-Akot road	126	4,171	4,297
Maintenance 1st section Khamgaon-Umrapur road	1,036	..	1,036
Khamgaon-Umrapur road, 2nd section	16,762	.	16,762
Khamgaon-Pathoor road, 1st section	23,6[illegible]	.	23,6[illegible]
Buldana-Chikhli road ... . -	13,[illegible]	..	13,146
Altering three raised Causeways, 1st Section	146	...	146
Chikhli-Mehkar road, 1st section	25,62[illegible]		25,62[illegible]
Maintenance 1st section, Shegaon-Akot road	3,78[illegible]	6,740	10,525
Akot-Shegaon road, 2nd section	150	.	150
Buldana-Malkapur road, 3rd section	77	6,823	6,900
Rest-house at Kapsee	174	.	174
Do. Wagolee	2[illegible]	..	2[illegible]
Do. Andura	3[illegible]	...	3[illegible]
Do. Pulsool	914		914
Do. Hingoli	1,402		1,402
Do. Ellichpur	2,0[illegible]	.	2,0[illegible]
Amraoti-Ellichpur road		18,4[illegible]	18,4[illegible]
Chikhalda ghat road		9[illegible]	9[illegible]
Nagpur Dak line		3,174	3,174
Amraoti-Morsi road		6,156	6,156
Karanja-Murtazapur road	...	4,061	4,061
Akola-Hingoli road	...	24,806	24,806
Khamgaon-Nandura road	...	1,842	1,842

B.—Public Works.—(*Concluded.*)

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Communications.—(concluded.)	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Badnera-Amraoti road	..	1,457	1,457			
Minor Works	7,901	1,576	9,477			
Total				1,81,897	85,609	2,67,506
Deduct outlay from contributions				4,615		4,615
Total Communications				1,77,282	85,609	2,62,891
Miscellaneous Public Improvement.						
Storage reservoir at Buldana	8,474		8,474			
Restoring water work for city supply, Ellichpur	1,592		1,592			
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvement				10,066		10,066
Total Works and Repairs	..			4,16,358	1,16,609	**5,32,967**
Establishment	...	...	...	...	..	**1,96,808**
Tools and Plant	...	...	..	...	...	**5,547**
Decrease of Stock Balance	...	...		..	...	**1,018**
Grand total Public Works Proper	...	.		...	...	**7,34,304**

C.— Railways.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Total.	Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandize, &c.	Receipts from railway materials.	Total receipts during 1876.	Working expenses during 1876.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expended.
Khamgaon State Railway, (open from 1st January to 15th July 1876, and from 15th to 31st December 1876)	8	8	199	274½	2,122	6,683½	9,279	2,741 (a.)	30,748 (b.)	59	33,548	23,375 (c.)	10,173	Unknown.	Unknown.	4,85,298
Amraoti State Railway ...	6	6	658	2,069	31,799	31,082½	65608½	7,772	61,308 (d.)	...	69,080	48,864 (e.)	20,216			4,37,278

(a.)—Includes Rupees 1,268, being amount of Lorry service.
(b.)—Includes Rupees 91-8-0, being amount of telegraph earnings.
(c.)—Rupees 20,602 represent payments made to G. I. P. Railway for working, and Rupees 2,773 maintenance charges.
(d.)—Includes Rupees 202-3-0, being sundry earnings.
(e.)—Of this amount Rupees 45,774 represent payments made to G. I. P. Company for working the line, and the balance, *viz.*, Rupees 3,090, maintenance charges.

D.—Agriculture.

1.—Crops cultivated in acres.

Districts.	Jowaree.	Bajree.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Sawa.	Ulsi or Linseed.	Toor.	Til.	Urud.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Amraoti	480,469	513	129,877	1,930	22,461	..	111,214	11,236	31,052	817
Akola	455,895	19,402	54,445	350	28,598	3	75,326	18,707	19,657	4,583
Ellichpur	190,785	433	41,696	7,810	13,613	...	27,477	18,749	7,786	2,680
Buldana	333,234	90,147	146,167	8,043	44,124	..	31,557	9,330	19,405	6,286
Wun	483,471	12	63,941	1,471	18,926	179	5,600	20,546	25,829	1,709
Basim	307,824	7,080	101,705	7,256	87,407	22,530	2,287	14,463	29,258	16,054
Total ...	2,251,678	117,587	537,831	26,860	215,129	22,712	303,862	93,031	132,987	31,041
Percentage ...	35·11	1·83	8·39	0·42	3·36	0·36	4·74	1 45	2·08	0·49

D.—Agriculture.—(*Concluded*)

1.—Crops cultivated in acres

Districts.	Hemp or flax	Kurdee	Tobacco	Castor oil	Sugar cane	Cotton	Opium	Lac	Other products.	Total	Net increase or decrease, as compared with last year.	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	
Amraoti ..	1,442	2,671	8,733	15	969	481,621	1,124	17,939	61,211	1,367,302	16,243	decrease.
Akola	1,587	849	2,133		126	541,2[illegible]	434	16,819	1,22,542	1,363,021	3,062	„
Ellichpur	987	1,399	4,342	85	254	228,046	261	6,197	32,425	584,975	5,705	„
Buldana	1,427	39,904	1,880	64	2,[illegible]8	281,[illegible]46	673	3,970	49,179	1,0[illegible]6,066	23,180	increase.
Wun	1,768	47	2,148	6,640	1[illegible]4	271,050	418	4,291	1,38,040	1,096,681	228,269	„
Basim	3,395	16,140	1,9[illegible]7	4,449	1,[illegible]93	221,169	1,508	34,599	54,742	937,516	21,430	decrease.
Total	10,606	61,010	21,193	11,253	[illegible]594	2,024,806	4,418	83,815	458,139	6,413,561	251,389 46,440	increase. decrease.
Percentage ...	0·17	0·96	0·33	0·18	0·09	31·57	0·07	1·25	[illegible]·15	...	..	

Increase	...	Acres	251,389
Decrease	...	„	[illegible]
Net increase	...	„	[illegible]

D. II.—Stock.

Districts.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
Amraoti	283,001	854	2,822	4,218	79,174	..	21,294	18,614	13	
Akola ..	238,748	2,401	4,252	5,445	77,997	261	21,975	16,131	.	
Ellichpur ..	116,158	1,669	2,669	2,441	33,622	75	13,089	10,760	..	
Buldana	235,714	2,381	6,523	2,502	79,811		10,835	21,065		
Wun	256,791	308	2,727	895	69,607	941	15,174	19,473	.	
Basim	263,239	143	6,843	1,488	35,972	.	5,081	26,054	...	
Total	1,393,971	7,656	25,836	16,989	376,183	1,277	87,448	112,097	13	

D.—III.—Rate of Rent and Produce.

Districts.	Average rate per acre of land suited for																																	Average produce of land per acre in lbs.							
	Cotton.			Wheat.			Oil seed.			Jowari.			Tobacco.			Opium.			Rice.			Gram.			Cotton(cleaned)	Wheat.	Oil seed.	Jowari.	Tobacco.	Opium.	Rice.	Gram.									
	RS.	A	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P	RS.	A	P	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A	P	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.																		
Amraoti	1	0	5	1	3	6	1	4	1	0	15	6	1	9	9	2	9	4	0	15	6	1	4	9	235	227	226	356	373	4	156	167									
Akola	1	4	10	1	11	10	1	8	8	1	5	7	1	5	9	3	2	6	1	8	2	1	9	5	130	134	161	188	118	3	63	126									
Ellichpur	1	5	2	1	4	11	1	4	11	1	4	7	1	15	7	5	4	0	0	6	0	1	5	2	100	206	146	356	220	5	90	182									
Buldana	0	12	4	0	12	8	0	12	3	0	12	9	1	2	2	2	7	10	0	15	1	0	12	2	46½	166	148	283	...	...	128	216									
Wun	0	8	11	0	8	11	0	8	11	0	8	11	1	4	0	3	0	0	1	6	0	0	8	11	106	234	151	299	130	5½	275	185									
Basim	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	3	8	0	2	0	0	0	12	0	40	260	180	350	150	8	200	225									
Average ...	0	14	7	1	0	8	0	15	10	0	14	7	1	4	10	3	5	3	1	3	1	1	0	9	109½	204½	168½	305¼	166½	4½	152	180¼									

E. I.—Price of produce.

Articles.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	Average.
	Seers per Rupee.						
Clean cotton ...	2 3/3	2 2/3	2	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 2/3
Wheat	15	13	14	13 1/2	19 1/2	16	15 1/4
Gram	17	15 1/2	15	17	23 1/4	20	18
Rice	10	10	12	8	11	12	10 1/2
Jowari	21 1/2	18 1/2	17	17	32 1/16	20	21
Oil seed	12	13	12	11	11	12	12
Tobacco	3	3	2 1/2	4	3 1/8	3	3 1/8
Plough bullocks, each Rupees ..	78	49	50	38	65	40	56
Buffaloes, each Rs. ...	22-8	37	40	40	30	30	30
Sheep, ,, ,, ...	3-4	2-4	2	2 1/4	2 1/8	3	2 1/2

E. II.—Wages of Labour.

	Amraoti.			Akola.			Ellichpur.			Buldana.			Wun.			Basim.			Average.		
	Per diem.																				
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Skilled ..	0	10	0	0	10	2	0	10	8	0	9	8	0	11	6	0	12	0	0	10	4
Unskilled ...	0	2	6	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	2	9	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	3	4
Cart with Bullocks ...	0	12	0	0	14	5	0	14	0	0	12	4	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	12	1
Camels, each ...	0	11	0	1	0	6	0	8	0	0	12	8	0	8	0	3 1/4	6	0	0	10	2
Donkeys, per score ...	2	7	0	2	12	9	2	8	0	2	6	8	2	8	0	4	0	0	2	12	4
Bullocks, per pair ...	0	7	6	0	11	5	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	3

F. Mines and Quarries.—*Nil.*

G.—Manufactures.

	Class of manufacture.									
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Miscellaneous.
	Value.									
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private looms of small works	36	1,640	709	708	...	1,105	641	27	266	...
Number of workmen in large works. Male	...	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. Female	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	60	4,148	2,959	9,130	...	2,761	1,354	40	907	...
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in large works	...	750,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	...	82,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

G.—Manufactures.—(*Continued.*)

	Class of Manufacture.										
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Miscellaneous.
	Akola.										
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private looms or small works	14	1,757	185	202	8	26	44	22	4	...
Number of workmen in large works. { Male	...	739	7	...	...	6	12	...	...	...
Female	..	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	29	2,126	167	...	39	88	138	6	60	...
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in large works	2,800	1,098,600	2,025	9,000	600	669	1,400	800	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	700	172,806	475	2,000	6,503	3,553	300	150	3,025	...

G.—Manufactures.—(*Continued.*)

	Class of manufacture.									
	Silk	Cotton	Wool	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Miscellaneous.
	Ellichpur.									
Number of mills and large manufactories	..	...		...		...	..	...	...	...
Private looms or small works	265	5,300	910	5,380	..	632	100	12	250	...
Number of workmen in large works. { Male	...	...	...	..		...	..	..	...	...
{ Female		..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ..	815	13,800	755	975	..	310	100	90	200	...
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	...		...	..	..	..	..	...	...
Value of block in large works	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	10,200	100,500	3,000	2,975	..	5,300	500	3,800	...	...

G.—Manufactures.—(*Continued.*)

	Class of manufacture.									
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Miscellaneous.
	Buildana.									
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	..	.	...	...	...		.	..	...
Private looms or small works		.	..	.		..	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. Male	..		.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. Female		..		...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans	144	1,729	1,447	..	..	1,208	659	94	138	913
Number of European Superintendents in large works...		...		..	...	...	.	...	...	...
Value of block in large works	.	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works ...		..	..	...		..	...	...	...	...

G.—Manufactures.—(*Continued.*)

	Class of manufacture.									
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Miscellaneous.
	Nun.									
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private looms or small works	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. { Male	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	...	1,465	523	856	..	1,045	614	233	803	936
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in large works	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

G.—Manufactures.—(*Concluded.*)

	Class of manufacture.									
	Silk	Cotton	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper	Wood.	Iron	Brass and copper.	Building.	Miscellaneous.
	Basin.									
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	..	..		..	..	..	...	...	...
Private looms or small works	...	3,642	1,870	.	8	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in lage works. { Male ..	...	.	.	...			...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in lage works. { Female	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	...	.	...	..	...	.	..	...	...
Value of block in large works	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	...	37,600	8,750	..	75	...	...	...	...	...

H—Coinage and Currency.

Coinage.

Bullion and silver coin imported during the year in lbs			Coined during the year	Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
Gold.	Silver.	Copper.			Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
					Government	Native	Government.	Native.	Government	Native.
Nil.					Nil.					

2.—Paper Currency.

Notes in circulation at beginning of the year number and value of			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year	In circulation at end of the year number and value of			Revenue at end of the year stated in Rupees.						Securities, class of security being stated.
Small notes under Rupees 50	Notes of Rs 50 and under Rs 500.	Large notes of Rs 500 and upwards			Small notes under Rs 50	Notes of Rs 50 and under Rs 500.	Large notes Rs 500 and upwards	Coin			Bullion.			
								Gold	Silver.	Copper	Gold	Silver	Copper	
Number. 21,902	5,767	282	22,915	20,576	20,037	5,179	390		5,82,250*					Three lacs are held by the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.
Value .. 2,33,355	4,17,750	2,09,500	19,92,490	20,45,945	1 97,510	3,95,550	3,21,000							

* In addition to the Coin in reserve, Foreign circle notes of the value of Rs. 31,810 are held by this office.

I.—Exports and Imports.

		Value of imports during 1876-77.	Value of exports during 1876-77.	Total value 1876-77.	Total value 1875-76	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By road.	From Central Provinces, northern and eastern border ...	19,19,186	17,04,786	36,23,972	21,99,176	14,24,796	...
	From Central Provinces and Nizam's Dominions, south-east and southern border	3,92,229	3,63,292	7,55,521	4,28,208	3,27,313	...
	From Aurangabad and Jalna, southern border ...	21,33,131	11,53,668	32,86,799	31,82,868	1,03,931	...
	Total ...	44,44,546	32,21,746	76,66,292	58,10,252	18,56,040	...
By rail.	Kandeish and Bombay, western border	1,91,57,244	4,49,34,564	6,40,91,808	4,18,04,423	2,22,87,385	...
Total ...	Rs. ..	2,36,01,790	4,81,56,310	7,17,58,100	4,76,14,675	2,41,43,425	...
	£. ...	2,360,179	4,815,631	7,175,810	4,761,467	2,414,342	...
Net decrease ...	Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	2,41,43,425	...
	£ ...	...	...	...	...	2,414,342	...

IV.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—Comparative Statement of Births during the

1	2	3		
Number.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population according to Census of 1867.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Amraoti district	...	...	496,379
2	Ellichpur do.	...	...	237,799
3	Wun do.	176,059	167,367	343,426
4	Basim do.	135,108	125,797	260,905
5	Akola do.	255,356	225,301	480,657
6	Buldana do.	188,994	176,785	365,779
	Grand total for the Province...	...	...	2,184,945

registered in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts
year 1876.

4			5			6	7
Number of births registered.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
9,840	9,060	18,900	...	...	38·1	3·6	...
4,331	3,947	8,278	...	...	34·8	...	5·8
6,025	5,475	11,500	34·2	32·7	33 4	9·2	...
4,859	4,551	9,410	35 9	36 2	36	3·9	...
11,744	11,263	23,007	45·9	49 9	47 9	13·1	...
7,557	6,674	14,231	39·9	37·7	38·8	13·	...
44,356	40,970	85,326	...	...	39·1	7·2	...

No. II.—Deaths registered from different causes in during the

1	2	3			4		
Number.	Rural Circles or Towns	Population according to Census of 1867.			Cholera.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Amraoti district ...	.	...	496,379	535	455	990
2	Ellichpur do ...	.	.	237,799	..	...	...
3	Wun do ..	176,059	167,367	343,426	368	315	683
4	Basim do. ..	135,108	125,797	260,905	341	282	623
5	Akola do.	255,356	225,301	480,657	139	94	233
6	Buldana do ...	188,994	176,785	365,779	84	70	154
	Grand total for the Province...	...	...	2,184,945	1,467	1,216	2,683

the Hyderabad Assigned Districts
yéra 1876.

5			6			7			8		
Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel-complaints.			Injuries. Suicide.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
51	37	88	5,317	4,525	9,842	2,286	1,961	4,247	15	26	41
18	17	35	2,941	2,289	5,230	1,375	1,159	2,534	3	8	11
18	16	34	3,355	2,883	6,238	544	458	1,002	10	10	20
30	11	41	1,716	1,564	3,280	1,019	904	1,923	10	18	28
24	31	55	4,852	4,303	9,155	2,662	2,314	4,976	15	16	31
79	83	162	3,154	2,776	5,930	939	767	1,706	9	8	17
220	195	415	21,535	18,340	39,875	8,825	7,563	16,388	62	86	148

No. II.—Deaths registered from different causes in during the

1	2	3			8								
					Injuries—(*Concluded.*)								
		Population according to Census of 1867.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.		
Number.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Amraoti district ..	...	...	496,379	9	13	22	73	60	133	32	27	59
2	Ellichpur do. ...	...	...	237,799	2	...	2	29	26	55	8	8	16
3	Wun do. ...	176,059	167,367	343,426	2	3	5	32	45	77	27	25	52
4	Basim do. ...	135,108	125,797	260,905	1	1	2	28	30	58	24	7	31
5	Akola do. ...	255,356	225,301	480,657	1	4	5	75	61	136	19	13	32
6	Buldana do. ...	188,994	176,785	365,779	3	3	6	47	39	86	12	6	18
	Grand total for the Province ...	...	...	2,184,945	18	24	42	284	261	545	122	86	208

the Hyderabad Assigned Districts year 1876.—*(Concluded.)*

9			10			11									12
All other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
											From all causes.				
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number.
883	808	1,691	9,201	7,912	17,113	1·9	2	19·8	8·5	·5	..	...	34·5	1
876	716	1,592	5,252	4,223	9,475	...	·2	21·9	10·6	·4	...	...	39·8	2
266	293	559	4,622	4,048	8,670	1·9	2	18·2	2·9	·4	26·2	24·2	25·3	3
1,162	1,041	2,203	4,531	3,858	8,389	2·4	·2	13·3	7 4	·4	33·5	30·6	32·1	4
1,072	1,033	2,105	8,859	7,869	16,728	·5	·2	18 9	10·4	·4	34·9	34 9	34·8	5
764	614	1,378	5,091	4,366	9,457	·4	·4	16·2	4·7	·3	26·8	24·7	25·8	6
5,023	4,505	9,528	37,556	32,276	69,832	1·2	·2	18 2	7·5	·4	...	...	31·9	

B.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the number of Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during 1876.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Districts.	Population of the districts.	Dispensaries.	Number on 31st December.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on last day of the year.	Remarks.
Akola.	480,657	1st Class ...	1	...	...	1	Classified according to importance of place and size of Hospital.
		2nd Class ..	1	...	...	1	
		3rd Class ...	4	...	.	4	
		Total ...	6	...	.	6	
Basim.	260,905	1st Class ...	..	...	...	...	
		2nd Class ..	2	...	...	2	
		3rd Class ...	..	...	...	...	
		Total ...	2	...	...	2	
Buldana.	365,799	1st Class ...	...	...	...	...	
		2nd Class ...	...	...	...	...	
		3rd Class ...	4	..	...	4	
		Total ...	4	...	...	4	
Amraoti.	496,379	1st Class ...	1	...	...	1	
		2nd Class ...	...	...	...	...	
		3rd Class ...	3	1	..	4	
		Total ...	4	1	...	5	

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the number of Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Districts.	Population of the districts.	Dispensaries.	Number on 31st December.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on last day of the year.	Remarks.
Ellichpur.	237,799	1st Class ...	1	...	...	1	Classified according to importance of place and size of Hospital.
		2nd Class ...	1	...	...	1	
		3rd Class ...	2	..	...	2	
		Total ...	4	...	..	4	
Wun.	343,426	1st Class ...	...	...	...	...	
		2nd Class ...	...	...	...	...	
		3rd Class ...	3	...	...	3	
		Total ...	3	...	.	3	
Abstract.	2,184,945	1st Class ...	3	...	...	3	
		2nd Class ...	4	...	...	4	
		3rd Class ...	16	1	...	17	
		Total ...	23	1	...	24	

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the number of out-door and in-door patients
Districts dur

1	2	3	4	5										
				In-door patients.										
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G		H		
Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.		
										Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Akola.	1	Akola... ...	1st	94	69	...	..	25	632·91	8	4	3·	·95	3·95
	2	Khamgaon ...	2nd	38	30	...	..	8	754·71	6	2	1·	·06	1·06
	3	Bulapur ...	3rd	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	4	Akot	3rd	30	1	...	25	4	585·65	6	2	·683	...	·683
	5	Jalgaon ...	3rd	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Shegaon ...	3rd	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	162	100	..	25	37	649·92	20	8	4·683	1·01	5·693
Basim.	1	Basim Civil Hospital... ...	...	6	...	...	5	1	16 6	...	..	·02	·25	·27
	2	Pusad... ..	2nd	4	...	..	3	1	25·	...	...	·1	·1	.2
	3	Umarkhed ...	2nd	2	...	...	...	2	100·	..	...	·002	...	·002
		Total...	..	12	..	.	8	4	33·3	...	...	·122	·35	·472
Buldana	1	BuldanaCivil Hospital... ...	...	172	170	...	2	...	...	...	...	5·26	...	5·26
	2	Mehkar ...	3rd	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·08	...	·08
	3	Malkapur ...	3rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Deulgaon Raja...	3rd	51	45	2	3	1	68·03	...	...	1·4	·07	1·47
	5	Nandura ...	3rd	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	225	217	2	5	1	14·68	...	...	6·74	·07	6·81

STATISTICS.

No. II.

treated in the Dispensaries of the Hyderabad Assigned ing 1876.

Out-door patients.				6		7			
A	B	C	D	Total number of patients both in-door and out-door.		Number of cases vaccinated, and number of successful vaccination cases.			
Number treated.			Average daily attendance.			1876.		1875.	
Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total.		1876.	1875.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.
7,405	336	7,741	39·	7,835	7,319	43	15	141	92
3,230	221	3,451	34·21	3,489	2,890	39	20	33	28
2,495	190	2,685	34 75	2,685	2,840	513	426	157	106
2,354	2,154	4,508	52·93	4,538	4,034	269	225	108	75
3,284	1,237	4,521	46·50	4,521	4,951	164	106	20	10
2,663	95	2,758	29·50	2,758	2,952	149	127	208	134
21,431	4,233	25,664	236·89	25,826	24,986	1,177	919	667	445
1,045	482	1,527	21·72	1,533	1,689	126	116	632	511
1,201	250	1,451	25·20	1,455	811	184	143	146	134
3,816	242	4,058	24·19	4,060	1,821	569	503	37	31
6,062	974	7,036	71·11	7,048	4,321	879	762	815	676
2,798	...	2,798	35·00	2,970	2,808	118	102	51	39
2,408	251	2,659	20·00	2,661	2,565	97	83	88	74
3,040	305	3,345	22·63	3,345	3,422	243	157	229	176
1,477	338	1,815	15·79	1,866	1,896	237	171	80	40
2,679	361	3,040	24·25	3,040	3,049	74	64	34	26
12,402	1,255	13,657	117·58	13,882	13,740	769	577	482	355

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the number of out-door and in-door patients
Districts dur

1	2	3	4	5										
				In-door patients.										
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G		H		
Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.		
										Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Amraoti.	1	Amraoti ...	1st	228	203	...	...	25	187·68	8	4	11·63	1·69	13·32
	2	Morsi	3rd	4	...	3	...	..	..		...	1·46	. .	1·46
	3	Karanja . .	3rd	10	10	...	...	...	...	4	2	·34	·01	·35
	4	Chandur ..	3rd	20	6	14	...	...	...	...	..	2·90	·54	3·44
	5	Murtazapur ..	3rd	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	262	219	17	...	25	134·63	12	6	16·33	2·24	18·57
Ellichpur.	1	Ellichpur City ..	1st	25	22	..	..	3	315·126	6	...	·869	·083	·952
	2	Daryapur ...	2nd	99	50	30	14	5	134·77	4	...	3·71	...	3·71
	3	Anjangaon ...	3rd	42	23	2	11	6	352·94	...	...	1·7	...	1·7
	4	Chandur ...	3rd	45	43	2	...	.	...	...	..	1·5	·14	1·64
		Total...	...	211	138	34	25	14	174·956	10	..	7·779	·223	8·002
Wun.	1	Darwha ...	3rd	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	2	Wun	3rd	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	3	Paderkowra .	3rd	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	·13	·13
	4	Yeotmal Civil Hospital ...	...	8	5	...	...	2	344·83	...	...	·58	...	·58
		Total...	...	10	7	...	...	2	344·83	3	...	·58	·13	·71
		Grand Total...	...	882	681	53	63	83	206·18	45	14	36·234	4·023	40·257

STATISTICS.

No. II.

treated in the Dispensaries of the Hyderabad Assigned ing 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

Out-door patients.				6		7			
A	B	C	D			Number of cases vaccinated, and number of successful vaccination cases.			
Number treated.			Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients both in-door and out-door.		1876.		1875.	
Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total.		1876.	1875.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.
6,978	361	7,339	97·97	7,567	7,780	424	345	209	170
2,442	344	2,786	26·97	2,790	2,509	241	213	163	131
6,271	417	6,688	76·23	6,698	3,881	335	174	103	57
4,681	740	5,421	67·89	5,441	4,381	400	317	479	360
988	436	1,424	30·60	1,424	...	176	130	...	...
21,360	2,298	23,658	299·66	23,920	18,551	1,576	1,179	954	718
4,234	..	4,234	40·511	4,259	4,384	233	114	103	64
2,000	557	2,557	40·92	2,656	2,006	190	164	29	28
1,811	654	2,465	38·60	2,507	2,190	139	114	66	51
2,790	203	2,993	52·541	3,038	1,683	300	262	54	50
10,835	1,414	12,249	172·572	12,460	10,263	862	654	252	193
1,449	783	2,232	19·16	2,232	1,852	234	146	283	242
2,047	293	2,340	47·83	2,340	2,221	582	544	508	493
1,058	395	1,453	17·30	1,455	59	298	240	154	115
1,067	541	1,608	28·08	1,616	1,325	705	705	890	890
5,621	2,012	7,633	112·37	7,643	5,457	1,819	1,635	1,835	1,740
77,711	12,186	89,897	1,010·182	90,779	77,318	7,082	5,726	5,005	4,127

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the diseases of in-door and out-door
Hyderabad Assigned Dis

1		2		3											
				Dis											
				a.		b.		c.		d.		e.		f.	
Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.		Small-pox.		Fevers		Cholera.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Venereal disease.	
				a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.
Akola.	1	Akola...	I.	...	...	22	4	15	10	9	5	2	...	4	1
			O.	...	..	1,606	.	60	32	417	...	434	...	61	...
	2	Khamgaon	I.	...		6	1		..	7	3	...	...	1	...
			O.	...	...	832	6	24	13	198	2	137	...	54	...
	3	Balapur	I.	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...
			O.	...	..	563	..	..	.	149	3	116	...	48	...
	4	Akot ...	I.	.	...	10	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...
			O.	.	...	993	1	2	...	349	1	277	...	113	...
	5	Jalgaon	I.	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			O.	.	...	920	3	...	...	158	1	273	...	55	...
	6	Shegaon	I.	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
			O.	.	...	753	3	5	...	55	1	90	2	139	5
		Total		...	...	5,705	18	108	57	1,344	16	1,329	2	477	6
Basim.	1	Basim Civil Hospital.	I.	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
			O.	...	.	258	.	...	...	129	...	55	...	40	...
	2	Pusad	I.	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
			O.	.	...	220		68	22	56	3	35	1	86	...
	3	Umarkhed	I.	...	...	...	.	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...
			O.	...	..	486	...	2	...	156	...	268	...	44	...
		Total		.	...	964	...	71	22	346	5	358	1	171	...
Buldana.	1	Buldana Civil Hospital.	I.	...	...	80	...	..	...	8	...	3	...	2	...
			O.	...	...	471	1	...	..	106	...	139	...	10	...
	2	Mehkar	I.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
			O.	..	...	319	...	12	1	174	...	41	...	42	...
	3	Malkapur	I.		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
			O.		...	443	..	...	...	88	...	238	...	28	...
	4	Deulgaon Raja...	I.	...	...	23	1	...	...	7	...	1	...	3	...
			O.	1	...	170	1	...	...	107	1	143	...	20	...
	5	Nandura	I.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			O.	...	...	461	1	...	...	170	1	211	...	54	...
		Total		1	...	1,967	4	12	1	660	2	776	...	159	...

STATISTICS.

No. III.

patients treated in the Dispensaries of the
tricts during the year 1876.

cases.										4	5	
g.		h.		i.		j		k			Operations.	
Diseases of the eye.		Skin diseases		Injuries.		Other causes.		Total		Percentage of surgical to medical cases.	Major.	Minor.
a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d	a	d.			
3	...	12	...	13	2	14	3	94	25	1·06	1	...
182	...	1,105	...	232	...	3,644	...	7,741	32	4·17	..	323
...	...	1	...	4	1	19	3	38	8	...	...	...
92	...	551	.	188	...	1,375	6	3,451	27	4·38	...	151
...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	.	...
147	...	878	.	9	..	775	1	2,685	4	·74	.	20
...	...	1	.	4	...	9	2	30	4	...	.	...
134	...	858		57	...	1,725	..	4.508	2	·9	...	41
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	.	...	...	..	...
356	...	1,070	...	45	1	1,644	1	4,521	6	1·26	...	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	.	...	...
53	...	641	9	45	...	977	7	2,758	27	1·42	...	39
967	...	5,117	9	597	4	10,182	23	25,826	135	2·45	1	631
...	...	1	.	1	...	.	.	6	1		...	...
78	...	427	...	4	...	536	..	1,527	.	3·8	...	58
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	..	...
165	...	285	...	46	...	490	2	1,451	28	3·6	. .	52
...	...	.	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
816	...	1,040	...	131	...	1,115	1	4,058	1	1·5	1	62
1,059	...	1,754	1	183	1	2,142	3	7,048	33	2·5	1	172
.	...	14	...	2	...	63		172	...	..	...	...
396	...	188	...	64	2	1,424	1	2,798	4	3·6	3	98
.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
467	...	611	...	50	..	943	...	2,659	1	2·3	6	55
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
78	...	1,225	...	45	..	1,200	...	3,345	...	2·	1	67
2	...	5	..	1	...	9	...	51	1	3·9	...	2
300	...	436	...	28	...	610	2	1,815	4	2·6	...	47
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
128	...	776	..	63	...	1,177	3	3,040	5	1·1	...	36
1,971	...	3,255	...	255	2	5,426	6	13,882	15	2·3	10	304

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the diseases of in-door and out-door
Hyderabad Assigned Dis

1		2		3																Dis-
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.		a. Small-pox.		b. Fevers.		c. Cholera.		d. Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		e. Respiratory diseases.		f. Venereal diseases.						
				a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.					
Amraoti.	1	Amraoti	I	3	..	62	4	3	..	50	12	...	...	12	...					
			O	1	..	1,368	...	166	52	758	4	316	...	224	...					
	2	Morsi	I	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			O	..	...	580	1	63	26	229	1	118	...	48	...					
	3	Karanja	I	...	...	1	..	...	..	3	...	1	...	...	...					
			O	...	...	1,112	1	...	...	586	7	461	2	210	...					
	4	Chandur	I	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...					
			O	..	...	916	3	25	5	288	...	277	...	106	...					
	5	Murtazapur	I	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...					
			O	...	..	189	...	38	17	94	...	48	...	23	...					
		Total		4	...	4,228	9	295	100	2,008	24	1222	2	623	...					
Ellichpur.	1	Ellichpur City	I	..	..	...	..	1	...	2	...	4	..	2	...					
			O	...	..	1,127	...	195	8	322	..	261	1	133	...					
	2	Daryapur	I	...	..	38	..	...	..	8	1	7	...	6	1					
			O	...	...	511	..	23	2	248	1	165	...	59	...					
	3	Anjangaon	I	...	...	18	3	...	..	3	...	1	...	1	...					
			O	...	...	543	1	..	..	218	9	182	1	54	...					
	4	Chandur	I	...	...	20	..	...	..	6	..	1	...	1	...					
			O	...	...	467	...	39	6	173	1	222	...	190	1					
		Total		..	..	2,724	4	258	16	980	12	843	2	446	2					
Wun.	1	Darwha	I	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			O	...	..	318	..	...	...	123	2	158	2	32	...					
	2	Wun	I	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...					
			O	...	...	606	...	75	13	125	..	86	...	48	...					
	3	Panderkowra	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			O	...	..	334	..	1	...	93	1	75	1	38	...					
	4	Yeotmal (Civil Hospital.)	I	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...					
			O	...	..	328	...	...	...	47	...	87	...	58	...					
		Total		...	...	1,589	2	76	13	389	3	406	3	176	...					
		Grand Total		...	5	..	17,177	37	820	209	5,727	62	4934	10	2118	8				

No. III.

patients treated in the Dispensaries of the tricts during the year 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

eases.										4	5	
											Operations.	
g.		h.		i.		j.		k.				
Diseases of the eye.		Skin diseases.		Injuries.		Other causes		Total.		Percentage of surgical to medical cases.	Major.	Minor.
a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a	d.			
3	...	13	..	14	1	68	8	228	25	5·70	1	12
144	...	928	...	123	1	3,311	1	7,339	58	10·15	4	741
...	...	.	..	1	...	3	..	4	...	.	...	...
449	...	552	..	101	4	646	1	2,786	33	3·10	3	83
1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	10	...		...	...
393	...	1,674	...	126	...	2,126	5	6,688	15	2·18	...	146
...	...	...	...	1	.	18	...	20	...	5·00	1	...
248	...	2,065	...	104	...	1,392	...	5,421	8	4·74	11	246
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
32	...	464	...	24	...	512	3	1,424	20	1·76	1	24
1,270	...	5,697	...	495	6	8,078	18	23,920	159	5·82	21	1,252
...	...	...		6	2	10	1	25	3	.	..	...
44	...	614	...	91	...	1,447	...	4,234	9	3·89	11	154
1	...	9	..	4	...	26	3	99	5	7·07	...	7
39	...	615	...	37	...	860	...	2,557	3	2·46	...	63
2	...	1	...	3	1	13	2	42	6	...	...	...
94	...	541	...	42	...	791	3	2,465	14	2·59	1	63
1	...	3	...	1	...	12	...	45	...	...	...	...
111	...	713	...	56	2	1,622	6	2,993	16	3·2	4	93
292	...	2,496	..	240	5	4,181	15	12,460	56	3·18	16	380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
114	...	561	...	65	...	861	4	2,232	8	3·05	...	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...
151	...	466	...	72	...	711	2	2,340	15	7·82	1	182
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
45	...	323	...	104	...	440	...	1,453	2	6·13	...	89
...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	8	2	37·50	1	2
42	...	392	...	54	...	600	1	1,608	1	12·81	5	201
352	...	1,743	...	298	..	2,614	7	7,643	28	7·18	7	542
5,811	...	20,062	10	2,068	18	32,623	72	90,779	426	3·7	56	3,281

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the results of the Major Surgical
of the Hyderabad Assigned Dis

Nature of operation	Remaining on 31st December.	Performed during the year.	Total.
OPERATIONS ON JOINTS			
Reduction of dislocations	...	12	12
OPERATIONS ON BONES.			
Excision of Bones	..	...	...
Operation for ununited fracture	..	...	...
Refracture of Bones	...	24	24
AMPUTATIONS	...	6	6
REMOVAL OF TUMOURS	...	10	10
REMOVAL OF CALCULI	...	1	1
OPERATIONS NOT CLASSIFIED.			
Paracentesis Abdominis	...	2	2
Extraction of Infant	...	1	1
Total ...	...	56	56

STATISTICS.

No. III.—A.

**Operations performed in the Dispensaries
tricts for the year 1876.**

Results.					
Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Remarks.
12	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	.	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
22	...	1	...	1	
6	...	...	...	...	
10	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	...	
1	...	...	...	...	Child died 10 minutes after extraction: mother recovered.
52	1	1	1	1	

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the classes of in-door and out-door
Hyderabad Assigned Dis

1	2	3							
Name of Districts	Number. Name of Dispensary.	Total treated during the year.				a. Europeans.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Akola.	1 Akola	4,075	1,868	1,892	7,835	..	...	...	....
	2 Khamgaon	1,385	804	1,300	3,489	6	4	10	20
	3 Balapur	1,367	386	932	2,685	...	...	...	...
	4 Akot	1,933	614	1,991	4,538	9	...	...	9
	5 Jalgaon . .	2,656	793	1,072	4,521	...	...	...	...
	6 Shegaon ...	2,233	369	156	2,758	13	1	15	29
	Total ...	13,649	4,834	7,343	25,826	28	5	25	58
Basim.	7 Basim (Civil Hospital) ..	1,173	278	82	1,533	20	12	32	64
	8 Pusad	883	242	330	1,455	2	...	1	3
	9 Umarkhed	1,933	637	1,490	4,060	3	...	2	5
	Total ...	3,989	1,157	1,902	7,048	25	12	35	72
Buldana.	10 Buldana (Civil Hospital) .	1,401	655	914	2,970	18	4	8	30
	11 Mehkar	1,107	389	1,165	2,661	...	...	...	...
	12 Malkapur	1,677	845	823	3,345	14	6	4	24
	13 Deulgaon Raja ...	835	224	807	1,866	1	...	...	1
	14 Nandura	1,293	779	968	3,040	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	6,313	2,892	4,677	13,882	33	10	12	55

STATISTICS.

No. IV.

patients treated in Dispensaries of the
tricts during the year 1876.

4

Classes.											
b.				c.				d.			
Eurasians.				Hindoos.				Mussulmans.			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Men	Women.	Children.	Total.
146	113	95	354	2,110	795	876	3,781	1,236	562	490	2,288
8	5	12	25	994	602	941	2,537	363	185	324	872
...	...	...	...	836	289	521	1,646	531	97	411	1,039
1	...	...	1	1,286	499	1,173	2,958	637	115	818	1,570
...	...	...	...	1,680	485	640	2,805	904	276	378	1,558
16	9	20	45	2,061	306	86	2,453	134	49	28	211
171	127	127	425	8,967	2,976	4,237	16,180	3,805	1,284	2,449	7,538
2	7	9	18	644	121	18	783	454	67	12	533
...	...	...	...	425	99	136	660	401	82	130	613
...	...	..	...	1,274	458	1,032	2,764	515	114	335	964
2	7	9	18	2,343	678	1,186	4,207	1,370	263	477	2,110
52	24	26	102	441	146	312	899	418	232	192	842
...	...	...	...	720	255	596	1,571	338	98	452	888
...	...	...	...	699	390	339	1,428	595	220	300	1,115
...	...	...	...	572	142	565	1,279	228	75	212	515
5	...	...	5	747	293	586	1,626	465	431	299	1,195
57	24	26	107	3,179	1,226	2,398	6,803	2,044	1,056	1,455	4,555

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the classes of in-door and out-door
Hyderabad Assigned Districts

1	2		4			
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary	Classes—(Concluded.)			
			e.			
			Other classes.			
			Men	Women.	Children.	Total.
Akola.	1	Akola	583	398	431	1,412
	2	Khamgaon	14	8	13	35
	3	Balapur	...	...	...	...
	4	Akot	...	...	...	...
	5	Julgaon	72	32	54	158
	6	Shegaon	9	4	7	20
		Total ...	678	442	505	1,625
Basim.	7	Basim (Civil Hospital)	53	71	11	135
	8	Pusad	55	61	63	179
	9	Umarkhed	141	65	121	327
		Total ...	249	197	195	641
Buldana.	10	Buldana (Civil Hospital)	472	249	376	1,097
	11	Mehkar	49	36	117	202
	12	Malkapur	369	229	180	778
	13	Deulgaon Raja	34	7	30	71
	14	Nandura	76	55	83	214
		Total ...	1,000	576	786	2,362

No. IV.

patients treated in the Dispensaries of the during the year 1876.—(*Continued.*)

5							
Daily attendance							
Average number				Ratio per cent of			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total.
18·63	12 77	11 55	42 95	4	6	5	·5
13·81	8 06	13 40	35 27	9	1·0	1·0	1·0
18·27	4 28	12·20	34 75	1 3	1·1	1·3	1·3
23·34	7 84	21·95	53 63	1·2	1 3	1 1	1·2
26·18	10·05	10 27	46·50	1 0	1 3	·9	1·0
21·22	6 13	2·15	29·50	9	1·7	1 3	1·1
121·45	49 63	71 52	242 6	9	1·0	1·0	·9
12·95	6 92	2 12	21 99	1 1	2 5	2 6	1 4
15·5	4 3	5·6	25 4	·2	1 8	1·7	1·7
12·47	3·83	7 89	24 19	·6	·6	5	·6
40·92	15·05	15 61	71·58	1·	1 3	·8	1·
18·92	11·26	10·08	40·26	1 35	1 72	1·10	1 36
8·3	2·9	8·88	20·08	·75	75	·75	·75
11·31	6·18	5·14	22·63	·67	73	·62	·67
5·8	4 4	6·97	17 17	69	1·96	·86	·92
9·56	7·01	7·68	24·25	·74	90	79	·80
53·89	31·75	38 75	124·39	85	1·09	·82	·90

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the classes of in-door and out-door
Hyderabad Assigned Districts

1	2		3				a			
			Total treated during the year.				Europeans.			
Name of Districts	Number.	Name of Dispensary	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total	Men	Women.	Children.	Total.
Amraoti.	15	Amraoti ...	5,011	1,228	1,325	7,567	20	...	6	26
	16	Morsi	1,450	190	1,141	2,790	...	...	..	..
	17	Karanja	3,283	1,240	2,175	6,698	5	...	...	5
	18	Chandur	2,775	817	1,849	5,441	2	..	..	2
	19	Murtazapur ...	978	172	274	1,424	11	.		11
		Total ...	13,500	3,656	6,764	23,920	38	...	6	44
Ellichpur.	20	Ellichpur City	1,835	804	1,620	4,259	...	...	...	...
	21	Daryapur ...	1,972	387	297	2,656	..	...	...	...
	22	Anjangaon ...	1,228	454	825	2,507	.	...	...	...
	23	Chandur	1,630	489	919	3,038	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6,665	2,134	3,661	12,460	..	...	...	...
Wun.	24	Darwha	1,196	311	725	2,232	...	...	.	...
	25	Wun	1,534	311	495	2,340	1	...	...	1
	26	Panderkowra ..	948	229	278	1,455	...	...	...	...
	27	Yeotmal (Civil Hospital)	736	238	642	1,616	3	5	2	10
		Total	4,414	1,089	2,140	7,643	4	5	2	11
		Grand total ...	48,530	15,762	26,487	90,779	128	32	80	240

No. IV.

patients treated in the Dispensaries of the
during the year 1876.—*(Continued.*

4

Classes.											
b.				c				d.			
Eurasians.				Hindoos				Mussulmans			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.	Men	Women	Children	Total
17	4	7	28	3,165	699	746	4 610	1,554	426	455	2,435
...	...	...	...	955	149	682	1,786	433	15	445	943
...	...	...	...	2,442	894	1,109	4,845	797	323	628	1,748
30	2	1	33	2,551	762	1 734	5,047	192	53	114	359
..	...	...	..	614	82	168	864	303	69	89	461
47	6	8	61	9,727	2,586	4,529	17,142	3,279	916	1,731	5,946
...	...	..	..	887	313	616	1,816	927	117	982	2,356
...	..	..	...	1,010	184	143	1,337	962	203	154	1,319
...	..	...	...	746	286	551	1,583	482	168	274	924
2	...	...	2	896	225	432	1,553	602	175	352	1,129
2	...	...	2	3,539	1,038	1,742	6,319	2,973	963	1,762	5,728
5	1	1	7	574	152	241	967	556	133	453	1,142
7	1	10	18	1,157	262	413	1,832	296	27	10	363
...	...	5	5	619	132	174	925	108	31	28	167
3	5	8	16	497	150	272	919	129	27	175	331
15	7	24	46	2,847	696	1,100	4,643	1,089	218	696	2,003
294	171	194	659	30,602	9,200	15,492	55,294	14,580	4,730	8,570	27,880

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the classes of in-door and out-door
Hyderabad Assigned Districts

1		2	4			
			Classes—(Concluded.)			
			e.			
			Other Classes.			
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.
Amraoti.	15	Amraoti	258	99	111	468
	16	Morsi	42	5	14	61
	17	Karanja	39	23	48	110
	18	Chandur	...	...	...	...
	19	Murtazapur	50	21	17	88
		Total ...	389	148	190	727
Ellichpur.	20	Ellichpur	21	14	22	57
	21	Daryapur	...	...	...	...
	22	Anjangaon	...	...	...	...
	23	Chandur	130	89	135	354
		Total ...	151	103	157	411
Wun.	24	Darwha	61	25	30	116
	25	Wun	73	21	32	126
	26	Panderkowra	221	66	71	358
	27	Yeotmal (Civil Hospital)... ...	104	51	185	340
		Total ...	459	163	318	940
		Grand Total ...	2,926	1,629	2,151	6,706

STATISTICS.

No. IV.

patients treated in the Dispensaries of the during the year 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

5							
Daily attendance.							
Average number				Ratio per cent. of			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.
69·08	20·15	22·06	111·29	1·38	1·64	1·66	1·47
17·50	2·17	8·76	28·43	1·20	1·09	·77	1·02
37·07	15·32	24·22	76 58	1·12	1·23	1·11	1·14
36·33	10·71	24·29	71·33	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·31
22·45	5·03	3·12	30·60	2·3	2·92	1·14	2·14
182·43	53·35	82·45	318·23	1·35	1·45	1·21	1·33
19·103	9·952	12·408	41·463	1·04	1·24	·7	·9
32·93	6·54	5·16	44·63	1·66	1·69	1·73	1·61
21·0	8·2	11·1	40·3	1·7	1·8	1·3	1·6
25·181	9·9	19·1	54·181	1·54	2·02	2·07	1·78
98·214	34·592	47·768	180·574	1·47	1·62	1·3	1·45
11·92	2·82	4·42	19·16	·99	·91	·61	·86
32·30	5·62	9·91	47·83	2·11	1·81	·2	2·04
11·15	2·75	3·53	17·43	1·18	1·20	1·27	1·19
13·43	2·65	12·58	28·66	1·82	1·11	1·96	1·77
68·80	13·84	30·44	113·08	1·56	1·27	1·42	1·48
565·70	198·21	286·53	1,050·45	1·2	1·3	1·1	1·2

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the income and expenditure on account of
during the

1		2		A.								
				Balance on 1st January 1876.								
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.		Invested.			Floating.			Total.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Akola.	1	Akola	...	61	1	0	— 613	14	0	— 552	10	0
	2	Khamgaon	...	100	0	0	— 186	12	0	— 86	12	0
	3	Balapur	...	40	2	0	— 293	4	0	— 253	2	0
	4	Akot	...	128	0	0	— 312	0	0	— 184	0	0
	5	Jalgaon	...	...	...		— 172	0	0	— 172	0	0
	6	Shegaon	...	22	0	0	— 138	3	0	— 116	3	0
		Total	...	351	6	0	—1,716	1	0	—1,364	11	0
Basim.	1	Pusad	...	...	...		— 235	2	6	— 235	2	6
	2	Umarkhed	...	...	...		— 100	5	6	— 100	5	6
		Total	...	...	...		— 335	8	0	— 335	8	0
Buldana.	1	Mehkar	...	...	...		+ 596	6	0	+ 596	6	0
	2	Malkapur	...	...	...		+ 192	13	4	+ 192	13	4
	3	Deulgaon Raja	...	...	...		+ 368	13	0	+ 368	13	0
	4	Nanduia	...	...	...		+ 381	2	5	+ 381	2	5
		Total	...	...	...		+1,539	2	9	+1,539	2	9

STATISTICS.

No. V.

the Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts
year 1876.

3																				
Income.																				
B																				
From Government.																				
As salaries.			As registers and forms			As European medicines.			For diet of Police cases.			Sale of medicines			Special allowances given by Government.			Total.		
Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
416	0	0	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	416	0	0
352	0	0	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	352	0	0
320	0	0	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	0	0
321	15	5		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	321	15	5
348	0	0		...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	348	0	0
324	0	0			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	324	0	0
2,081	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	2,081	15	5
325	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	0	6
314	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	7	3
639	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639	7	9
320	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	0	0
320	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	0	0
307	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	11	3
306	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	10	8
1,254	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,254	5	11

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the income and expenditure on account of during the

1		2	3												
			Income.												
			C			D			E						
									Subscriptions.						
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary	From local or other Funds.			Interest on investments.			From Europeans.			From Natives.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Akola.	1	Akola	1,653	13	6	...	...	...	61	0	0	...	...	...	
	2	Khamgaon ..	972	14	2	...	...	...	14	0	0	19	0	0	
	3	Balapur ..	726	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4	Akot	745	15	1	...	...	...	70	0	0	...	...	...	
	5	Jalgaon ...	976	9	4	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
	6	Shegaon ...	677	12	0	...	.	..	54	0	0	56	0	0	
		Total ..	5,753	8	10	...	...	...	199	0	0	75	0	0	
Basim.	1	Pusad	862	0	11	...	..	...	24	8	0	22	15	6	
	2	Umarkhed ...	881	3	1	...	...	...	24	8	0	22	15	6	
		Total ...	1,743	4	0	...	..	...	49	0	0	45	15	0	
Buldana.	1	Mehkar ...	800	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2	Malkapur ...	1,008	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	
	3	Deulgaon Raja ...	802	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	2	0	
	4	Nandura ...	997	14	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	
		Total ...	3,609	10	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	74	2	0	

No. V.

the Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts year 1876.—(*Continued.*)

F.			4 Expenditure												
			A.			B.			C.			D.			
Total income.			On establishment.			On bazaar medicines.			On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.			On diet.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1,578	3	6	1,687	0	9	23	12	9	503	12	4	137	15	1	
1,271	2	2	1,215	0	0	5	0	6	243	6	10	22	6	0	
793	6	9	930	0	0	41	2	0	139	2	10	...	...	...	
958	14	6	966	5	10	26	0	8	343	12	2	...	...	...	
1,152	9	4	1,044	0	0	92	10	4	1,574	0	7	...	...	...	
995	9	0	972	0	0	36	8	5	173	1	11	...	...	...	
6,744	13	3	6,844	6	7	225	2	8	2,977	4	8	160	5	1	
999	6	5	941	0	6	27	13	10	330	12	5	8	0	7	
1,142	12	4	943	5	8	34	2	0	283	14	2	0	14	8	
2,142	2	9	1,884	6	2	61	15	10	614	10	7	8	15	3	
1,716	11	8	960	0	0	4	11	0	179	4	10	2	6	1	
1,533	4	11	960	0	0	54	11	4	346	3	6	...	..	...	
1,529	8	5	923	5	7	19	4	9	172	15	8	...	...	...	
1,697	11	9	920	0	0	31	14	4	204	7	7	...	..	..	
6,477	4	9	3,763	5	7	110	9	5	902	15	7	2	6	1	

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the income and expenditure on account of during the

1		2	4					
			Expen					
			E.			F.		
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	On miscellaneous charges.			On building or repairs.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Akola.	1	Akola	189	2	6	...	...	...
	2	Khamgaon	63	5	11	17	10	0
	3	Balapur	51	4	9	...	...	...
	4	Akot	78	12	0	...	...	...
	5	Jalgaon	63	0	0	...	...	...
	6	Shegaon	68	13	6	...	...	...
		Total ...	514	6	8	17	10	0
Basim.	1	Pusad	159	0	1	...	...	...
	2	Umrkhed	159	2	3	75	5	0
		Total ...	318	2	4	75	5	0
Buldana.	1	Mehkar	75	13	7	5	0	0
	2	Malkapur	70	13	5	33	13	0
	3	Doulgaon Raja	127	11	2	...	...	...
	4	Nandura	61	13	0	172	6	4
		Total ...	336	3	2	211	3	4

STATISTICS.

No. V.

the Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts year 1876.—(*Continued.*)

																				5
diture.—(*Concluded.*)																				
G.						H.														
Invested during t[redacted].						Total expenditure during the year.														Balance in hand on 31st December 1876.
Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A	P.				Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...				2,541	11	5	—			963	7	11				1	8	3
...	..	..				1,566	13	3	—			295	11	1				1	13	10
...	..	.				1,191	9	7	—			398	2	10				...	..	..
1,367	14	4				2,782	13	0	—			1,828	14	6				...	..	...
...	.	.				2,773	10	11	—			1,621	1	7				...	...	...
...	..	.				1,250	7	10	—			254	14	10				..	..	...
1,367	14	4				12,107	2	0	—			5,362	4	9				1	8	11
...	...	...				1,466	11	5	—			467	5	0				2	0	2
...	...	.				1,496	11	9	—			353	15	5				0	7	4
...	...	.				2,963	7	2	—			821	4	5				1	7	10
...	...	...				1,227	3	6	+			489	8	2				1	3	0
...	...	...				1,465	9	3	+			67	11	8				...	...	...
...	...	...				1,243	5	2	+			286	3	3				...	...	...
...	...	...				1,390	9	3	+			307	2	6				...	...	...
...	...	...				5,326	11	2	+			1,150	9	7				1	3	0

6				7
Average cost of each diet.				Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
Rs.	A.	P.		
	1	8	3	16·4
	1	13	10	22·4
...	..	..		26·9
...	..	...		18·1
...	...	...		12·5
..	..	...		25·9
	1	8	11	17·2
	2	0	2	22·2
	0	7	4	21·
	1	7	10	21·6
	1	3	0	26·1
...	...	...		21·8
...	...	...		24·7
...	...	...		22·
	1	3	0	23·6

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the income and expenditure on account of
during the

1		2	A.								
			Balance on 1st January 1876.								
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Invested.			Floating.			Total.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amraoti.	1	Amraoti ...	...	...	...	+1,029	2	0	+1,029	2	0
	2	Morsi ...	...	...	...	+1,557	10	9	+1,557	10	9
	3	Karanja ...	714	15	4	...	...	...	+ 714	15	4
	4	Chandur ...	...	...	...	+ 635	5	0	+ 635	5	0
	5	Murtazapur ...	...	...	...	+ 705	10	2	+ 705	10	2
		Total ...	714	15	4	3,927	11	11	+4,642	11	3
Ellichpur.	1	Ellichpur City ...	...	...	...	— 13	14	0	— 13	14	0
	2	Daryapur ...	...	...	...	+ 69	4	3	+ 69	4	3
	3	Anjangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Chandur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	+ 55	6	3	+ 55	6	3
Wun.	1	Darwha ...	...	...	...	— 199	15	0	— 199	15	0
	2	Wun ...	...	...	...	— 155	9	0	— 155	9	0
	3	Panderkowra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	— 355	8	0	— 355	8	0
						+5,536	2	11			
						—2,420	15	0			
		Grand Total ...	1,066	5	4	+3,115	3	11	+4,181	9	3

No. V.

the Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts year 1876.—(*Continued*)

3

Income.

B.

From Government.

* As salaries.			As registers and forms			As European medicines			For diet of Police cases.			Sale of medicines.			Special allowances given by Government.			Total.		
Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
438	4	7	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	..	438	4	7
346	14	4	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	.	..	.	.	..	.	346	14	4
348	0	0	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	348	0	0
348	0	0	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	348	0	0
165	0	0	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.	165	0	0
1,646	2	11	.	..		.	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	1,646	2	11
362	4	6		..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		362	4	6
370	0	8	.	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	370	0	8
308	0	0	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	0	0
308	4	3	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	308	4	3
1,348	9	5		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.		1,348	9	5
329	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	329	10	8
360	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	360	5	4
339	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	339	6	2
1,029	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,029	6	2
7,999	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,999	15	7

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the income and expenditure on account of during the

1		2	3												
			Income.—												
			c			d			e						
									Subscriptions.						
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	From local or other funds.			Interest on investments.			From Europeans.			From Natives.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Amraoti.	1	Amraoti	738	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	8	0	
	2	Morsi	168	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3	Karanja	372	2	0	25	11	9	...	...	...	8	0	0	
	4	Chandur	339	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	4	0	
	5	Murtazapur ...	450	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	561	0	0	
		Total...	2,068	12	6	25	11	9	...	...	...	1,000	12	0	
Ellichpur.	1	Ellichpur City ...	974	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2	Daryapur	1,111	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3	Anjangaon ..	861	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4	Chandur	934	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total...	3,882	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wun.	1	Darwha	902	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2	Wun	942	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3	Panderkowra ...	1,082	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total...	2,928	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total...	19,986	10	10	25	11	9	248	0	0	1,195	13	0	

No. V.

the Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts year 1876.—*(Continued.)*

(Concluded.)			4 Expenditure.												
f			a			b			c			d			
Total income.			On Establishment.			On bazaar medicines.			On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.			On diet.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
2,289	7	7	1,334	13	10	117	1	7	493	11	8	691	13	3	
2,072	11	3	1,040	11	0	49	1	10	168	2	2	66	13	10	
1,468	13	1	1,044	0	0	76	12	4	372	2	1	10	9	1	
1,671	2	4	1,044	0	0	105	4	3	339	9	4	182	9	3	
1,882	0	2	495	0	0	31	10	1	450	6	0	...	...	...	
9,384	2	5	4,958	8	10	379	14	1	1,823	15	3	951	13	5	
1,323	5	10	1,061	8	4	48	0	5	272	14	8	38	13	11	
1,550	12	9	1,089	7	3	31	15	7	180	8	11	54	9	2	
1,169	14	4	924	0	0	20	9	0	206	4	2	6	7	8	
1,242	10	5	928	12	10	16	10	0	243	7	9	...	...	...	
5,286	11	4	4,003	12	5	117	3	0	903	3	6	99	14	9	
1,032	10	11	980	7	0	24	11	0	252	15	5	...	...	...	
1,147	9	7	1,138	5	4	35	12	6	199	2	11	*1	12	0	
1,422	5	5	969	6	2	31	4	6	773	0	5	4	15	2	
3,602	9	11	3,088	2	6	91	12	0	1,225	2	9	6	11	2	
33,637	12	5	24,542	10	1	986	9	0	8,447	4	4	1,230	1	9	

* Medical comforts to out-door cholera patients.

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the income and expenditure on account of during the

1		2		4					
				Expen					
				e.			f.		
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.		On miscellaneous charges.			On building or repairs.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amraoti.	1	Amraoti ...	...	164	8	10	6	3	0
	2	Morsi ...	...	73	10	11	...	...	...
	3	Karanja ...	...	100	4	10	57	12	0
	4	Chandur ...	..	150	13	5	75	11	9
	5	Murtazapur ...	...	358	15	3	...	...	...
			Total ...	848	5	3	139	10	9
Ellichpur.	1	Ellichpur City...	...	83	6	5	...	...	...
	2	Daryapur ...	...	163	9	0	...	...	...
	3	Anjangaon ...	...	65	8	5	...	...	...
	4	Chandur ...	...	156	8	11	...	...	...
			Total ...	469	0	9	...	...	...
Wun.	1	Darwha ...	...	153	13	1	...	...	...
	2	Wun ...	...	126	3	0	...	...	...
	3	Panderkowra ...	...	287	12	10	200	0	0
			Total ...	567	12	11	200	0	0
			Grand Total ...	3,053	15	1	643	13	1

STATISTICS.

No. V.

the Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts year 1876.—*(Continued.)*

diture.—*(Concluded.)*						5			6			7
g			h									
Invested during the year.			Total expenditure during the year.			Balance in hand on 31st December 1876.			Average cost of each diet.			Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	2,808	4	2	—518	12	7	0	2	4	15·2
...	...	...	1,398	7	9	+674	3	6	0	2	0	24·8
738	2	0	2,399	10	4	—930	13	3	0	1	4	14·5
...	...	...	1,898	0	0	—226	13	8	0	2	4	18·3
...	...	...	1,335	15	4	+546	0	10	...	...	...	12·4
738	2	0	9,840	5	7	—456	3	2	0	2	4	16·7
...	...	...	1,504	11	9	—181	5	11	0	2	7	24·1
...	...	...	1,520	1	11	+ 30	10	10	2	0	4	24·3
...	...	...	1,222	13	3	— 52	14	11	0	14	10	25·1
...	...	...	1,345	7	6	—102	13	1	...	...	...	22·9
...	...	...	5,593	2	5	—306	7	1	0	5	9	24·1
...	...	...	1,411	14	6	—379	3	7	...	...	...	23·3
...	...	...	1,501	3	9	—353	10	2	...	...	...	23·9
...	...	...	2,266	7	1	—844	1	8	2	7	7	15·
...	...	...	5,179	9	4	—1,576	15	5	3	5	7	23·7
						—9,774	2	0				
						+2,401	8	9				
2,106	0	4	41,010	5	8	—7,372	9	3	0	2	10	19 9

C.—VACCINATION.

STATEMENT No. I.—Showing particulars of Vaccination in each during the

1	2		3		4		5		
								A. Sex.	
Districts.	Number of Native Superintendents of Vaccination.		Number of Vaccinators.		Total number of persons vaccinated.		Population.	Males.	Females.
	1875-76.	1876.	1875-76.	1876.	1875-76.	1876.			
I.—Vaccinations performed by the regular Vaccine Establishment at									
Amraoti	1	1	10	11	14,490	17,161	496,379	8,666	8,495
Ellichpur	1	1	6	6	6,971	13,342	237,799	6,807	6,535
Wun	1	1	9	9	9,002	10,074	343,426	5,011	5,063
Basim	1	1	8	9	7,851	10,157	260,905	4,927	5,230
Akola	1	1	11	12	13,859	15,320	480,657	7,525	7,795
Buldana	1	1	8	9	8,409	10,604	365,779	5,235	5.369
Total ...	6	6	52	56	60,582	76,658	2,184,945	38,171	38,487
II.—Vaccinations performed by Civil Surgeons and by Medical Officers, in charge of Charitable Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	5,078	7,300	...	...	...
	6	6	52	56	65,660	83,958	2,184,945	38,171	38,487

circle of superintendence in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts year 1876.

6											7
Primary Vaccination.											
B. Caste.					C. Age.		D. Results.				
Christians.	Parsees.	Muhammadans.	Hindoos.	Other castes.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, including those "doubtful."	Unknown.	Total.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
20	...	1,013	11,766	4,362	5,455	11,706	13,957	3,119	1,064	18,440	1,560
...	...	1,294	9,568	2,680	5,545	7,797	12,234	1,879	566	14,679	2,224
...	...	309	6,089	3,676	3,598	6,476	8,241	2,007	449	10,697	1,119
1	...	390	7,528	2,238	3,790	6,367	8,745	1,647	630	11,022	1,128
4	1	426	11,939	2,950	5,529	9,791	11,338	3,447	1,133	15,918	1,277
...	...	332	8,494	1,778	3,444	7,160	8,914	1,762	393	11,069	1,178
25	1	3,764	55,184	17,684	27,361	49,297	63,429	14,161	4,235	81,825	1,369
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,890	...	...	5,890	...
25	1	3,764	55,184	17,684	27,361	49,297	69,319	14,161	4,235	87,715	1,369

STATEMENT No. II.—Showing the expenditure of the Vaccine Department in each circle of superintendence in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

1		2			3			4	5	6		
Establishment.		Sanctioned.			Expended.			Total number vaccinated.	Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the total.	Cost of each successful case.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
Superintendent.	Salary	3,600	0	0	3,600	0	0					
	Officiating Pay	566	12	3	566	12	3					
	Office Establishment	1,494	5	3	1,494	5	3					
	Travelling Expenses	400	0	0	389	6	3					
	Contingencies	1,735	0	0	858	12	10					
Native Superintendent, 1 at Rupees 60 *per mensem*		720	0	0	720	0	0					
Head Vaccinators, 6 at Rupees 30 each for last 3 months		540	0	0	535	0	0					

1st Class Vaccinators,	13	at Rupees	24	each for first 9 months...	...	...	2,808	0	0	2,354	0	0
	9	„	24	„ for last 3 months ...	...	...	648	0	0			
2nd Do. ...	10	„	17-8	„ for first 9 months ...	...	...	1,575	0	0	1,207	0	0
	2	„	18	„ for last 3 months ...	...	.	108	0	0			
3rd Do. ...	8	„	15	„ for first 9 months ...	...	...	1,080	0	0	1,396	8	0
	14	„	15	„ for last 3 months ...	...	...	630	0	0			
Apprentices,	8	„	10	„ for last 3 months ...	...	...	240	0	0	217	10	8
Peons,	7	„	7	„ for last 3 months ...	...	...	147	0	0	147	0	0
Salary of Assistant Superintendent, his Establishment and Contingencies						.	501	0	0	...	..	...
					Total	...	16,883	1	6	13,486	7	3
AMRAOTI.												
Native Superintendent of Vaccination, 1 at Rupees 80 *per mensem*						..	960	0	0	790	0	0
1st Class Vaccinator, 1 at Rupees 24 for last 3 months ...					...	...	72	0	0	67	0	0
2nd Do., ...	1	„	17-8	each for first 9 months	...	...	157	8	0	172	8	0
	1	„	18	each for last 3 months.	. .	.	54	0	0			
3rd Do., ..	2	„	15	each for first 9 months ...	...	...	270	0	0	255	0	0
	1	„	15	each for last 3 months...	...	..	45	0	0			
					Total	...	1,558	8	0	1,284	8	0

STATEMENT No. II.—Showing the expenditure of the Vaccine Department in each circle of superintendence in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

1	2			3			4	5	6		
Establishment.	Sanctioned.			Expended.			Total number vaccinated.	Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the total.	Cost of each successful case.		
ELLICHPUR.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
Native Superintendent of Vaccination, 1 at Rupees 70 *per mensem*	840	0	0	840	0	0					
1st Class Vaccinator, 1 at Rupees 24 for first 9 months	216	0	0	150	0	0					
2nd Do., ... 2 „ 18 each for last 3 months	108	0	0	108	0	0					
3rd Do., ... 2 „ 15 each for first 9 months	270	0	0	290	0	0					
2 „ 15 each for last 3 months	90	0	0								
Total ...	1,524	0	0	1,388	0	0					
WUN.											
1st Class Vaccinators, 2 at Rupees 24 each for last 3 months	144	0	0	116	0	0					

2nd	Do.	...	3	at Rupees	17-8	each for first 9 months	...	...	472	8	0	422	4	0					
			2	„	18	each for last 3 months	...	...	108	0	0								
3rd	Do.	...	1	„	15	for first 9 months ...	...	...	135	0	0	105	0	0					
							Total	...	859	8	0	643	4	0					
						AKOLA.													
Native Superintendent of Vaccination, 1 at Rupees 80 *per mensem*							...	...	960	0	0	960	0	0					
2nd Class Vaccinators,			2	at Rupees	17-8	each for first 9 months	..	..	315	0	0	275	8	0					
			1	„	18	for last 3 months	..	..	54	0	0								
3rd	Do.,	...	2	„	15	each for first 9 months	...	..	270	0	0	317	6	7					
			4	„	15	each for last 3 months	...	...	180	0	0								
							Total	...	1,779	0	0	1,552	14	7					
						BULDANA.													
Native Superintendent of Vaccination, 1 at Rupees 70 *per mensem*							...	..	840	0	0	840	0	0					
1st Class Vaccinator, 1 at Rupees 24 for first 9 months							...	...	216	0	0	118	8	0					
2nd	Do.,	...	1	„	18	for last 3 months ...	...	..	54	0	0	54	0	0					
3rd	Do.,	...	2	„	15	each for first 9 months	...	...	270	0	0	340	0	0					
			3	„	15	each for last 3 months	...		135	0	0								
							Total	..	1,515	0	0	1,352	8	0					
						BASIM.													
Native Superintendent of Vaccination, 1 at Rupees 60 *per mensem*							...	.	720	0	0	720	0	0					
1st Class Vaccinator, 1 at Rupees 24 for first 9 months							...	..	216	0	0	35	0	0					
2nd	Do.,	...	3	„	18	for last 3 months ...	...	...	162	0	0	161	0	0					
3rd	Do.,	...	3	„	15	each for first 9 months ...	..	...	405	0	0	274	12	11					
			2	„	15	each for last 3 months ...	...		90	0	0								
							Total	...	1,593	0	0	1,190	12	11					
							Total paid from Local Funds	...	8,829	0	0	7,411	15	6					
							Grand total...		25,712	1	6	20,898	6	9	76,658	81·7	0	5	3

V.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the province of Berar in the year 1876-77.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Profession.	Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons professing the religion.	Annual income from Government.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
Christians. Roman Catholic ...	3	1	335	...	
Christians. Church of England...	3	1	420	8,933	
Christians. „ of Scotland .	...	...	...	...	
Christians. Protestant Dissenters	1	1	56	...	
Christians. Greeks...	...	...	...	...	
Christians. Armenians	...	...	...	...	
Christians. Unitarians	...	...	...	...	
Hindus	2,194	1,683	2,099,299	37,731 In cash. 3,041 In land.	
Muhammadan Soonis ...	366	402	166,443	13,627 In cash.	
Muhammadan Sheeahs...				1,083 In land.	
Buddists of Jains ...	107	66	6,755	2	
Total ...	2,674	2,154	2,273,308	64,417	

B.—Education.

Results of the Examinations of the University of Bombay for the official

Nature of examinations.	Number of Institutions sending up candidates.			Number of candidates sent up.			
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Entrance or Matriculation ...	2	...	2	13	...	...	13

FORM I.

VERSITY.

year beginning from 1st April 1876, ending on 31st March 1877.

Number of candidates passed.				Religion, or natural classification of passed candidates.						
				Natives of India.						
From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.			Europeans.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...

Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them for

Class of Institutions.	Government				
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1877.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March 1877 learning through	
				English.	Vernacular only.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COLLEGES NOT AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.					
Normal school for Masters	1	41	32	...	41
Schools for boys, Higher schools (English) .	2	195	152	195	...
Do., Middle Class (reading through) Vernacular	35	4,682	3,462	...	4,682
Do., Lower and Primary schools...	*402	16,340	12,866	...	16,340
Schools for Girls, for natives of India ...	16	501	435	...	501
Mixed schools (boys and girls)	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	456	21,759	16,947	195	21,564

* Includes 4

FORM II.

the official year beginning 1st April 1876, ending 31st March 1877.

Institutions.				Aided Institutions.								
Religious, or national classification of scholars, as on 31st March 1877.				Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1877.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March 1877 learning through		Religious, or national classification of scholars as on 31st March 1877.			
Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	27	14	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
5	172	17	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	4,128	530	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	13,987	2,347	...	96	2,390	2,103	...	2,390	27	2,328	35	...
...	354	147	...	1	19	11	...	19	8	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	10	8	10	...	10	...	...	...
23	18,668	3,055	13	98	2,419	2,122	10	2,409	45	2,339	35	...

Night Classes.

Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them for the

Class of Institutions.	Unaided				
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1877.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1877 learning through	
				English.	Vernacular only.
1	20	21	22	23	24
COLLEGES NOT AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.—(Concluded.)					
Normal school for Masters	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for boys, Higher schools (English)...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Middle Class (reading through) Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Lower and Primary schools	143	2,171	1,776	...	2,171
Schools for Girls, for natives of India ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed schools (boys and girls)	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	143	2,171	1,776	...	2,171

FORM II.

official year beginning 1st April 1876, ending 31st March 1877—(*Concd.*)

Institutions.						Grand Total of				
Religious, or national classification of Scholars on 31st March 1877.				Grand total of Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1877.					Remarks.
Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	...	...	1	41	...	27	14	...	
...	...	...	...	2	195	5	172	17	1	
...	...	...	...	35	4,682	12	4,128	530	12	
3	1,638	512	18	641	20,901	36	17,953	2,894	18	
...	...	...	...	17	520	8	365	147	...	
...	...	...	...	1	10	10	...	...	...	
3	1,638	512	18	697	26,349	71	22,645	3,602	31	

Receipts and Expenditure from all sources of Educational Establish beginning from 1st April 1876,

Nature of Establishments.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.			Local rates or classes.			Endowments.			Subscriptions.			Municipal Grants.		
													Received		
1	2			3			4			5			6		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Direction	18,619	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...
Inspection	26,364	3	10	480	0	0	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University Normal Schools.															
For Masters ... { Govt.	3,143	1	8	369	5	8	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
For Masters ... { Aided.	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.															
Higher Class— English. { Govt.	22,731	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher Class— English. { Aided.	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Class— Vernacular. { Govt.	63,971	5	3	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
Middle Class— Vernacular. { Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Class and Primary. { Govt.	67,640	11	6	50,375	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
Lower Class and Primary. { Aided.	900	0	0	1,365	6	3	...	...	...	6,684	5	5	...	...	...

CATION FORM III.

ments in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the official year ending on 31st March 1877.

From revenues of Native States.			Fees and fines.			Funds not included in foregoing headings.			Total.			Expended. Total.			Remarks.
7			8			9			10			11			12
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.		...	18,619	3	10	18,619	3	10	1. By comparing this statement with the one given under para. 72, it will be seen that the items under General Revenues, Educational Cess, and Municipal Fund correspond.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	26,844	3	10	26,844	3	10	
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,512	7	4	3,512	7	4	2. Under column 5 are included, besides the sum of Rs. 512 paid through the Government Treasury by the people for Government Girls' schools and schoolhouses, subscriptions received by the Managers of private school directly from the people.
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.		..		...	.		..	
...	...	...	795	2	3	...	...	...	23,526	7	4	23,526	7	4	3. Column 8 shows fees and fines levied in Government and private schools. These items have also been included in column 11, as the fees and fines of Government schools were paid into the treasury, and of private schools appropriated by the Managers.
...	...	..	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	.	..	...		...	
...	...	...	5,024	3	0	192	0	0	69,367	8	3	69,367	8	3	
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13,096	8	3	...	...	...	1,31,293	3	0	1,31,293	3	0	
...	...	...	97	11	6	177	8	0	9,224	15	2	8,876	4	11	

Receipts and Expenditure from all sources of Educational Establish-
beginning from 1st April 1876,

Nature of Establishments.	Received.														
	Grants from Provincial Revenues			Local rates or classes.			Endowments.			Subscriptions.			Municipal Grants.		
1	2			3			4			5			6		
Schools for Girls.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
For Natives of India. { Govt	3,175	1	6	99	8	0	...	...	...	97	8	0	1,115	7	1
{ Aided	300	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	0	0	...	...	...
Mixed schols for boys and girls. } Aided	180	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	13	7	...	...	...
Scholarships.															
In Colleges—Government...	2,443	3	0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
In Schools do. ..	4,791	11	8	2,555	6	0	...	...	..	....	...	...	...	...	...
School-Houses.															
Buildings	16,010	1	9	15,335	9	6	..	...	...	444	8	0	...	...	...
Repairs...	...	..	...	5,113	13	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	0	0
Miscellaneous.															
Book and Prize allowance...	1,785	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Book Depot...	7,601	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale proceeds of Books ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School-furniture	..	...	..	2,440	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pay of Clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Amraoti and Buldana.	...	...	...	317	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contribution towards the Local Fund Engineer's Office Establishment, Akola district	...	...	...	3,270	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presents made by the people to the Government schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	2,39,656	7	3	81,722	8	4	...	...	...	7,552	3	0	1,485	7	1

TION FORM III.

ments in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the official year ending on 31st March 1877.—(*Continued.*)

From Revenues of Native States.			Fees and fines.			Funds not included in foregoing headings.			Total.			Expended. Total.			Remarks.
7			8			9			10			11			12
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,954	2	5	6,441	11	0	6,441	11	0	4. In column 9 there are two items; one of Rs. 5,301-2-6, and the other of Rs. 1,607-4-7, other than those given under Town Funds in statement under para. 72. The first consists of sale proceeds of books in the Government Book Depot and the other of presents given by the people to schools and scholars. Both these items have been included in column 11, as the first was paid into the Government treasury, and the other expended according to the wishes of the donors.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	582	0	0	600	0	0	
...	...	...	126	8	0	...	...	..	350	5	7	350	5	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,443	3	0	2,443	3	0	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	7,347	1	8	7,347	1	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,964	3	8	40,754	6	11	40,754	6	11	
...	...	...	...	..	...	49	8	0	5,173	5	3	5,173	5	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,785	0	0	1,785	0	0	5. Column 11 contains all the items included in the Statement under para. 72, *plus* the items given in column 8, and the additions in columns 5 and 9.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	7,601	6	2	7,601	6	2	
...	...	...	...	..	...	5,301	2	6	5,301	2	6	5,301	2	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,440	0	5	2,440	0	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	8	0	317	8	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,270	0	0	3,270	0	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,607	4	6	1,607	4	6	1,607	4	6	
...	...	...	19,140	1	0	18,245	13	1	3,67,802	7	9	3,67,471	13	6	

Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools Districts under the Hyder-

Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.
1	2	3
Akola	Marathi and Hindustani.	2,654
Buldana		2,794
Basim		2,958
Amraoti		2,767
Wun		3,835
Ellichpur		2,623
Total ...		17,631

TION FORM IV.

and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several ned Assigned Districts.

Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1877.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Remarks.
4	5	6	7	8	9
460,615	151	6,649	17·6	1·4	
365,779	149	5,117	18·8	1·4	
276,408	83	2,844	35·6	·1	
501,331	144	5,497	19·2	·1	
323,689	57	1,923	67·2	·6	
278,576	113	4,319	23·2	1·6	
2,206,398	697	26,349	25·3	1·2	

C.—The Press.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Amraoti..	Prumod Sindhoo ..	Eshwunth Govind.	*Prumod Sindhoo.*	
Akola ...	Berar Samachar.	Khundarao Ballaji.	*Berar Samachar* (Berar News) ...	None.
	Urdu Akbar..	1 Jorawar Khan ...	*Urdu Akbar* in Urdu and Marathi.	Do.
		2 Salim Khan ...		
		3 Kadar Borah ...		
Ellichpur.	Berar Mithra ...	Eknath Sakharam.	*Friend of Berar* ...	Do.